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AUG 23 1940

COUNTRY LIFE

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All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

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COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE
AND COUNTRY PURSUITS.

VOL. LXXXVIII. No. 2272.

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DINING ROOM (20ft. 6 in. by 13ft. 6 in.).
STUDY (25ft. by 15ft.).

All on South side of the House.



7 BEDROOMS. 3 BATHROOMS.

MAIDS' SITTING ROOM.

GARAGE. COTTAGE.

CHARMING GROUNDS

Swimming Pool, woodland, etc., in all about

17 ACRES

Would be Let Furnished.

Personally inspected and recommended.

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (REG. 8222.) (C.46,994.)

DELIGHTFUL POSITION 30 MINUTES FROM TOWN

Close to main line to Coast and West Country.

SURREY

FOR SALE FREEHOLD



LOW PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR QUICK SALE

Inspected and recommended by

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (S. 14,136.) (REG. 8222.)

This most attractive
RESIDENCE situated
in very charming and
well wooded grounds of
nearly

4 ACRES

Lounge hall, 3 reception,
9 bedrooms, 3
bathrooms and offices.

Co.'s electric light and
water. Main drainage.

Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 2.

BETWEEN POTTERS BAR AND HATFIELD, HERTS

In a delightful setting amidst unspoilt country.

5 MINUTES FROM GOLF COURSE.

Delightful Old Sussex
Farmhouse Style
RESIDENCE

In good order
throughout.

Hall, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms,
tiled bathroom
and offices.

Co.'s water and
electric light.

LARGE GARAGE.



BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE FREEHOLD

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Estate Offices: 6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

BRANCH OFFICE: HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON COMMON (Phone: WIM. 0081).

Telephone No.:
Regent 4304.

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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

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GUILDFORD AND HORSHAM

Amidst beautiful unspoiled rural surroundings, yet readily accessible to London.

CHARMING OLD HOUSE DATING FROM XVIIIth CENTURY, WITH 400 ACRES



4 reception, 14 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, etc.
Modern appointments.

**WELL-TIMBERED PARK
VALUABLE WOODLANDS**

*Splendid Farms, several Cottages, etc.,
let and producing a good income.*

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (15,092.)

FARMS

Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER can offer a wide selection of Farms for Sale with possession or for investment. The following are specially recommended and details of these, together with others, will gladly be supplied on receipt of a brief note of your requirements.

CHESHIRE.—Capital Dairy Farm of about 240 acres with delightful ELIZABETHAN HOUSE. Splendid farmbuildings; Trout Stream.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—600 acres in a ring fence. Historical old House, numerous cottages, ample buildings. Trout ponds.

SHROPSHIRE.—Within easy reach of Shrewsbury. Excellent House and splendid buildings. 300 acres (200 grass).

WARWICK.—About 250 acres with superior House and excellent range of farmbuildings. Nominal outgoings.

WILTS.—About 250 acres with model farmbuildings. Delightful Old House, Bailiff's House; cottages About 3 miles from market town.

BERKS.—200 acres. Model buildings suitable for pedigree herd. Gentleman's Residence; several cottages.

HOME COUNTIES.—About 200 acres. Well equipped farmbuildings with electric light; most attractive farmhouse. Easy reach of market towns.

HANTS

In a high and bracing district, adjoining miles of lovely unspoiled country.

**A Delightful
Residence of Georgian Character**

Up-to-date. Near good golf.



Square hall, 4 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Modern Conveniences. Lodge. Stabling, etc.
Delightful well-timbered Gardens, inexpensive of upkeep, orchard, paddocks, etc., in all about

10 ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,217.)

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones:
Grosvenor 1032-33.

LOVELY PART OF WEST COUNTRY

Borders of Glos., Somerset and Wilts.



UNIQUE HISTORICAL MANOR HOUSE

700 feet above sea level. Wonderful views.

5 RECEPTION, OVER 20 BEDROOMS, 5 BATHROOMS.

BEAUTIFUL PERIOD INTERIOR.

Main electricity. Central heating. Water supply. Garages, stabling and lodge.

MATURED GARDENS OF 4 ACRES.

Secluded Parkland. Rough Shooting.

VERY SUITABLE FOR SCHOLASTIC PURPOSES.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR ANY PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER.

Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above. (12,614.)

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS FOR SALE

NORTHANTS.

A CAPITAL CORN AND STOCK FARM. 625 ACRES

CHARMING XVTH-CENTURY OLD MANOR HOUSE

Attractive Farmhouse, 2 Sets of Buildings, 4 Cottages, nominal title and land tax

A SOUND INVESTMENT

Full details of RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE. 25 miles London.

VALUABLE MIXED FARM OF ABOUT 320 ACRES

with ATTRACTIVE FARMHOUSE AND GOOD BUILDINGS.

Main Services. 2 Smaller Houses and 5 Cottages.

APPROX. GROSS RENTAL £580 PER ANNUM

Full details of RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

WANTED

£5,000 TRUSTEE FUND

AVAILABLE FOR INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL LAND, preferably DAIRY FARM with Modern Buildings to show about 4 per cent.—Full details in confidence in first instance to RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

BERKS, OXON, COTSWOLDS OR MIDLANDS. 200 to 400 Acre

FARM, dairying; good house essential to Purchase, with possession at Michaelmas. Price secondary consideration. First-class Farm required; will inspect immediately.—Full particulars to H.F., c/o RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

SCOTLAND

CALGARY ESTATE, MULL.
FOR SALE. IMMEDIATE ENTRY.

CALGARY CASTLE.—Suitable for Sporting and Tourist Hotel or Private Residence. Policies extend to 28 Acres. Beautiful situation; bathing, boating, sea and river fishing; 20 apartments and usual offices; good water supply.

SPORTING RIGHTS.—To be Let on Long Lease to purchaser of Castle. Deer, pheasants, woodcock, wild fowl and trout.

For particulars apply to DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1.

TRUSTEES' SALE. IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

SURREY. About 2 miles from Farnham.

COMPACT COUNTRY RESIDENCE. 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom well-appointed offices. Garage and outbuildings; greenhouse; all conveniences. Pretty Garden, tennis lawn, small kitchen garden, natural woodland.

Low Price for Immediate Sale.

Recommended by Agents: GERMAN, ADDY & CO., Farnham. (Tel.: 5283-4.)

WANTED. SMALL HOUSE or COTTAGE RESIDENCE of definite character; 4 bedrooms; old matured gardens; 2 acres. Within 50 minutes from door to Piccadilly.—PARK, 43, Dover Street, W.1.

FARMS

WANTED to Lease.—Farm suitable for a stud farm, 50 to 100 Acres. Counties preferred: Berkshire, Shropshire, Hereford, Devon, Cornwall, Wales, etc.—"A.628," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

GLoucestershire.

HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1809. MARKET HARBOUROUGH.
LAND AND HOUSE AGENTS

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.,

Estate Agents, Surveyors & Auctioneers.

HAVE

**RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

TO BE SOLD OR LET

IN

Gloucestershire and adjoining Counties.

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(Est. 1884.) EXETER.

WILTS-DORSET BORDERS.—Well situated FARMHOUSE—6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 reception rooms; also Farmery, pair of Cottages and 56 acres pasture. Freehold £3,750. Possession. Station 1 mile. Electricity from Grid.—Recommended by Agents, RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Broadstone, Dorset.

COUNTY DURHAM, WEARDALE.—To let 3 good GROUSE MOORS, of 8,000, 13,000 and 7,400 acres respectively.—For full particulars apply to SMITH, GORE & CO., Land Agents, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 81, Bondgate, Darlington.

SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.

WANTED.—GUNS FOR GROUSE SHOOTING OVER DOGS. Rent 10s. a brace. Accommodation available local Hotels. Good season expected.—Apply: FACTOR, Arran Estate, Brodick, Isle of Arran.

RUTLAND

FOR SALE. charming stone-built FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 3 miles Oakham; 4 reception, 7 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, conveniently arranged domestic offices.

Main electric light and water.

Garage for 3, stabling for 5; ornamental and kitchen gardens, lawns; grass field of 10 acres, 2 paddocks of about 3 acres; 3 good cottages adjoining.

G. SMITH & SON, ESTATE AGENTS, OAKHAM.

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Business Established over 100 years.

SALISBURY & DISTRICT.—ESTATE AGENTS.
MYDDELTON & MAJOR, F.A.I., Salisbury.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

Telephone No.
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(ESTABLISHED 1778)

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And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
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PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

BY DIRECTION OF R. F. W. CARTWRIGHT, ESQ.

"THE AYNHOE PARK ESTATE," NEAR BANBURY

ON THE BORDERS OF NORTHANTS AND OXFORDSHIRE.



"THE CARTWRIGHT ARMS" AND AYNHOE VILLAGE.



"CHURCH COTTAGE," AYNHOE.

A FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 4,200 ACRES

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO INVESTORS AND FARMERS, comprising:

19 EXCELLENT FARMS AND SMALL HOLDINGS, 160 ACRES OF VALUABLE WOODLAND, THE GREATER PART OF HINTON VILLAGE AND PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE OF AYNHOE VILLAGE, including THE CARTWRIGHT ARMS HOTEL, SEVERAL MODERNISED COTTAGE RESIDENCES, AND NUMEROUS COTTAGES PRACTICALLY ALL LET AND PRODUCING A

GROSS RENTAL OF ABOUT £4,750 P.A.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AT AN EARLY DATE

AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD PRIVATELY).

Particulars and Plans (when ready) of the Auctioneers, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

Telephone:
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2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

GLOUCESTERSHIRE FARM OF 200 ACRES

in a ring fence

STONE-BUILT FARMHOUSE
with 5-8 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms.
Modern Farm Buildings.

LET ON AN ANNUAL TENANCY.

TO BE SOLD

Agents: CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

WESTERN MIDLANDS

Within easy reach of important centres.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

in faultless order. Halls, saloon and 5 reception rooms,
45-50 bedrooms, ample bathrooms, separate and
excellent offices.

Modern conveniences. Garage and Stabling.
Ornamental and Kitchen Gardens.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

All further details from CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2,
Mount Street, W.1.

IN AN OXFORDSHIRE VILLAGE

Within easy reach of an important Town.

A PICTURESQUE HOUSE

Originally 2 cottages, modernised and having all main
services. Hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom
and usual offices.

Large Garage with loft over.

Small walled Garden, well laid-out with flowers, etc.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

TOTTENHAM
COURT RD., W.1
(EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST.,
MAYFAIR, W.1
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MODERN AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE,
PICTURES, SILVER, BOOKS, ETC., FOR
INSURANCE, PROBATE, FAMILY
DIVISION

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STRUCTURE

SURVEYS OF CONDITION

SCHEDULES OF FIXTURES AND FITTINGS.
MAPLE & Co., as above.



FOR SALE

THIS LOVELY OLD HOUSE, in favourite
district under 1 hour from Town. Long carriage
drive with pretty Lodge at entrance. 3 large reception,
8 bed rooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light and water from
mains. Beautiful Gardens and parklike land extending
to about

50 ACRES

Full details from MAPLE & Co., as above.

HARPENDEN, HERTS

A REALLY CHOICE MODERN HOUSE in
a BEAUTIFUL GARDEN of nearly 1½ ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

The property occupies a pleasant and convenient
situation, and has all modern comforts. Oak-paneled
hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 good bedrooms, 2 modern
bathrooms. Fitted basins in bedrooms; central heating.
Spacious Garage. Tennis lawn, lovely rose gardens, pro-
ductive kitchen garden. Recommended by MAPLE & Co.,
as above.

BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS FOR SALE FREEHOLD

A VERY DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AND
GROUNDS of 1½ Acres, situate in the best
part of this favourite district. It has all modern
comforts, central heating, fitted lavatory basins, etc.,
floors, etc. Hall, fine drawing room, dining room, 7 bed
and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Garages. Gardens
include hard tennis court, and open on to beautiful wood-
land in rear.

Sole Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Telephones:
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines.)
ESTABLISHED 1875.

SURREY

Near Reigate and Redhill.

CHARMING OLD
RED BRICK AND
TILED HOUSEOriginally 2 cottages and now
enlarged and improved upon.
3 reception rooms, servants'
sitting room, 5 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms.Main electricity and water
supplies. Central heating.
Telephone.

Garage and outbuildings.

Secluded Grounds, with tennis
court, flower and vegetable
gardens; in all 3 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, OR TO LET FURNISHED

Recommended by CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15427A)

DEVONSHIRE

Wide Views across Start Bay.

A MODERN HOUSE
of artistic charm, with
turquoise-blue shutters and
doors, secluded, in a glorious
position. Sitting room (40ft.
by 20ft.), study, excellent
offices, 6 bedrooms, open
loggia, 3 bathrooms.Electric light. Central heating.
Excellent water supply.

Garage.

Attractive Gardens, arranged
in terraces.FOR SALE FREE-
HOLD, OR MIGHT BE
LET UNFURNISHED

An additional 40 Acres of Farmland would be let to a purchaser of the property.

YACHTING. HUNTING. FISHING. GOLF.

Recommended by CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15373.)

DEVONSHIRE (½ mile from the River Exe and in
a picturesque old village). RESIDENCE of Queen
Anne type. 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom.
Electricity from grid. Part central heating. Studio.
2 garages and stabling. Tennis court; walled kitchen
garden; small orchard; in all about 1 acre. Price,
freehold, £1,850, or for 3 years or more £100 per annum.
(16,488.)DEVONSHIRE (7 miles from Exeter).—Comfortably
furnished HOUSE. 4 reception rooms, 13 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms, usual domestic offices. Tennis court.
Garage for 4 cars. Rough shooting over 600 acres.
To Let Furnished for any reasonable period at 15 gns.
per week.IN A SYLVAN SETTING (London 30 minutes by
rail; entirely secluded in rural Buckinghamshire).—
Attractive HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE, up to date,
and containing hall, 4 reception rooms, 10 bed
and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms; main water, electric
light and power, central heating; garage; hard
tennis court; delightful grounds, inexpensive to
maintain; about 9 ACRES.

TO BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

Excellent golf.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (13,862.)

BERKSHIRE (near Upper Lambourne).—An
ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, built of stone with tiled
roof and oak beams. 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms,
nursery, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water
supply. Central heating. Kitchen garden. Close to
Downs. Antique furniture. For six months or more,
12 gns. per week, including gardener's wages. (15,429A)DEVONSHIRE (6½ miles north of Exeter).—Enchant-
ing old-world RESIDENCE in good order. Unspoilt
surroundings with farms on three sides. 3 reception
rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Main
electricity; central heating. Garage for 2 cars. Good
cottage. Stabling. Tennis court. To Let Furnished
at 5 gns. per week. (15,301)SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS.—Away from any
building development and noise. FARMHOUSE
RESIDENCE of brick and Horsham stone-tiled roof,
converted and enlarged by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Lounge
hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing
rooms, 7 secondary rooms, 3 bathrooms. Co.'s elec-
tricity and water. Central heating. Garage, Stabling
and Farmery. Charming Secondary House and 2
Cottages. Beautiful Gardens designed by Miss Jekyll;
woodland, grassland and arable, in all about 106 Acres.
TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
OR FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (12,899.)NORTH DEVON (between Porlock and Lynton).
—Attractive HOUSE, overlooking Exmoor and the
beautiful valley of Brendon. 2 reception rooms,
7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Telephone. Garage with flat
over; stabling. Grounds with access to farmland
providing dairy produce. Trout-fishing. To Let
Furnished at 3-8 gns. per week, or by the year at £200
per annum. (15,396A)SOMERSETSHIRE (near Wellington).—QUEEN
ANNE HOUSE in mellowed red brick and stone.
4 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Electric
light; central heating. Garage and stabling. Tennis
court; walled kitchen garden. To Let Furnished
for a long period. 10-15 gns. per week. (5,982)4 MILES FROM DORCHESTER (2 miles of
station).—A small COUNTRY HOUSE, in beautiful
parklike grounds. 3 reception rooms, excellent office,
4 principal bedrooms, 2 servants' bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms. Ample water supply; central heating,
electric light; telephone. 2 large garages; 4 good
loose boxes. Secluded Grounds, including a squash
court; in all about 20 ACRES.

For Sale Freehold at a Reasonable Price.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15,321.)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

CORNWALL. Overlooking the River Fal and Carrick Roads

Unique little Property with an Extensive Waterfront, Dry Boathouse, private
Quay, deep sea Yacht Anchorage and "Hard."

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE WITH 4 ACRES

Falmouth 6 miles; Truro 8. A Home of really fascinating character.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.Most enchanting,
luxuriously appointed
Semi-Bungalow with
main electricity.Lounge, sun room,
dining room, 5 bed-
rooms, 2 bathrooms.Superb position with a
grand view.

2 Garages.

Exquisite Terraced
Gardens. Profusion
of sub-tropical plants;
simply a riot of colour.Woodland, Stream
and Waterfalls.A GENUINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE
ON THE HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS

Amidst Exquisite rural surroundings, overlooking extensive Common.

Fascinating
RESIDENCE OF
CHARACTER.Equipped with every
possible convenience.
300ft. up on the fringe
of a picturesque old-
world village. 3 or 4
reception, 8 bed and
dressing rooms, 3
bathrooms.Main electric light and
power. Company's gas
and water. Central
heating throughout and
fitted basins in bed-
rooms.2 Garages. Stabling.
Exquisite well-
stocked Gardens and
useful paddock.

5 ACRES. IMMEDIATE SALE DESIRED

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BORDERS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND WILTSHIRE

A SMALL ESTATE OF 45 ACRES

delightfully situated in the Beaufort Country, 400ft
above sea level, withA CHARMING TUDOR HOUSE OF
TRUE COTSWOLD CHARACTER3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; "Esse"
cooker.

Central heating from automatic oil-burning plant.

Main electricity.

Double garage. Stabling. 2 good cottages.
ATTRACTIVE WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS.

Remainder rich pasture.

Just in the market and offered at the

TEMPTING PRICE OF £6,000



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(For continuation of F. L. MERCER & Co.'s advertisements see pages x. and xi.)

14, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines.)

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

RURAL HAMPSHIRE

A CHARMING PERIOD HOUSE IN FAULTLESS ORDER



9 bedrooms.
3 bathrooms.
4 reception.
Electric light.
Central heating.
GARAGES, Etc.

LOVELY
OLD - WALLED
GARDENS.
Hard court.
1 or 2 cottages.

ABOUT
6 ACRES.

WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED

Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

PERIOD HOUSE ON SURREY BORDER

RICH IN OLD OAK AND FINE PANELLING

DELIGHTFUL
POSITION with
long drive.

10 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms,
4 reception
rooms.

3 Cottages
Stabling.
Garages.

PERFECT
GARDENS.

Swimming pool.
Hard tennis court



LOW PRICE ACCEPTED WITH 40 ACRES

Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

DEVON



EXCELLENT WELL-BUILT MODERN
RESIDENCE, situated in charming grounds: 2 floors;
spacious accommodation. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, large
hall, 2 reception rooms, cloak room. Main drainage and
electricity; central heating. Close golf course. Good
fishing and shooting available. FREEHOLD £3,750.
Apply **WARD & CHOWEN**, Land Agents, Tavistock,
Devon. (Tel.: 41.)

DEVONSHIRE

(CULM VALLEY).

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME

4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, USUAL OFFICES AND SERVANTS' ACCOMMODATION.

2 MILES FIRST-CLASS FISHING

Shooting. Hunting.

HOME FARM (about 120 ACRES).

COTTAGES.

£10,500 FREEHOLD

More Farms available, belonging to same Estate, in a Ring Fence, up to £20,500 or £40,000 if an

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT required.

Details:—Sole Agents, J. & H. DREW, F.S.I., 38, West Southernhay, Exeter. (Tel. 2086)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

AN IDEAL SAFETY ZONE, 45 MILES NORTH OF LONDON

ON THE BORDERS OF BEDS AND BUCKS.

ADJOINING GOLF LINKS AND LARGE ESTATE

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION OR FOR OFFICE OR SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.



WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

WITH SPACIOUS AND LOFTY ROOMS.

Approached by short drive and standing in secluded grounds.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

Company's water and electricity. Main drainage.

GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

WELL-STOCKED GARDENS

with tennis and other lawns, many ornamental trees and shrubs, kitchen garden, and flat paddock, which could be made into playing field.

3½ ACRES. FREEHOLD. £2,400

REALLY SUPERLATIVE VALUE.

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



A CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE IN DEVONSHIRE

AMIDST BEAUTIFUL RURAL SURROUNDINGS, FACING SOUTH AND COMMANDING GLORIOUS VIEWS.

2½ miles from Teignmouth, 3¼ from Newton Abbot, 9 from Torquay and 14 from Exeter

Extremely Well-appointed
RESIDENCE OF
CHARACTER

WITH FITTED WASHBASINS IN
PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS AND ALL
MAIN SERVICES CONNECTED

3 RECEPTION.
8 BEDROOMS.
3 BATHROOMS.



COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND WATER.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS
with en-tout-cas tennis court.

2 ACRES. FREEHOLD

Moderate Price for Quick
Sale

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF UNIQUE CHARACTER IN IDEAL SAFETY AREA

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

(For continuation of F. L. MERCER & Co.'s advertisements see pages ix. and xi.)

Telegrams :
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone No. :
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines).

SOUTH DEVON

IN AND ADJOINING THE LOVELY VALLEY OF THE DART.

SHARPHAM ESTATE, ASHPRINGTON, TOTNES

comprising:

THE ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

WITH BEAUTIFUL, ORIGINAL ADAM STYLE DECORATIONS. DELIGHTFUL SITUATION, LOVELY GARDENS AND PARK

ABOUT 20 ACRES

6 FARMS FROM 41 TO 339 ACRES.
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES.

3 SMALLHOLDINGS. 37 COTTAGES.
78 ACRES OF WOODLANDS.

THE DURANT ARMS.
MAGNIFICENT TIMBER.

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127 ACRES

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Central heating to hall and landings. "Aga" cooker.

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c.3

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c.5

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c.14

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6 BED.

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OFFICES.

CO'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER AND WATER.

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demands for K.L.G. plugs and
our maximum output is small:
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(Note: Censorship regulations preclude acceptance of gifts in kind)

COUNTRY LIFE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1940

Vol. LXXXVIII. No. 2272



AIR-MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR MURRAY LONGMORE, K.C.B., D.S.O.

AIR OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF, MIDDLE EAST

From the drawing by Sir William Rothenstein, R.A., in the Exhibition of War Artists at the National Gallery

Sir Arthur Longmore, whose air command includes Egypt, entered the R.A.F. from the Royal Navy in 1918. He was Commandant at Cranwell, 1927-32, and C.-in-C. Training Command, 1937. He is 55; the son of the late Col. Arthur Longmore, the Cameronians; and married Miss Marjorie Maitland of Witley Manor, Godalming.

Sir Arthur and Lady Longmore have three sons and a daughter

COUNTRY LIFE

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"Country Life" Crossword No. 549 p. xvii.

POSTAL CHARGES.—The Editor reminds correspondents and contributors that any communication requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. Notice is given that MSS. submitted will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

POSTAGES ON THIS ISSUE: INLAND 2d., CANADA 1d. ABROAD 2d.

WORDS OR BOOKS?

IT is, as Mr. Malcolm MacDonald well said the other day, an honour to be a citizen of Britain this summer and autumn. He expressed the inner thought of millions in this island when he said that, if he could choose the moment when he most wished to be alive in the long, unending future, he would choose a few days or weeks hence, whenever the time might come when the enemy struck against this island. The nation, united in a common determination as only in times of great danger, is conscious of having made all possible preparations for what each one recognises to be a titanic clash of ideals:

When in some great extremity breaks out
 A people, on their own beloved Land
 Risen, like one man, to combat in the sight
 Of a just God for liberty and right.

Yet, in this tense lull before we know not what storm—on the dramatic eve of events that cannot but be supremely fateful—there is a curious hush: not of inactivity or fear, but of each going about his or her business with a serenity that might be thought sublime were it not entirely unself-conscious. Now, we may feel, is the time of all times for prophets and poets to awake among us; we may cry, as did Wordsworth on a like occasion:

Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour:
 England hath need of thee.

Yet England was then, as events proved, no more "a fen of stagnant water" than she is now—and as the poet subsequently and handsomely admitted:

Verily, in the bottom of my heart,
 Of these unfilial fears I am ashamed,
 For dearly must we prize thee; we who find
 In thee a bulwark for the cause of men.

Nevertheless, the hour has not yet produced its poet, though Mr. Stephen Spender, Lord Dunsany, and Mr. Priestley, among others, are interpreting the undercurrents and overtones of the battle in words that we may look back upon as classic, as Wordsworth's sonnets epitomise the England of 1802 though few were aware of their existence at the time. There is, however, one voice—the sober yet burning prose of an historian who is also the maker of our history to-day—that speaks for the whole nation in rock-hewn sentences which will last as long as the English language. In Mr. Churchill we have not only a great leader but a supreme master of the English tongue. Observers overseas realise this more clearly perhaps than we. With almost Biblical fervour Miss Dorothy Thompson reveals her vision of the times: "the common people of England lifting Churchill on their hands, crying 'Speak and fight for us!'" Through distant eyes, indeed, we may see ourselves heroically silhouetted against the catastrophe of Europe, as in the *New York Times*:

The old, old towns of Britain, the hills and cliffs and shores and meadows, rich with history, the great British traditions of human worth and dignity, the folk sayings, the deep wisdom and the long-suffering hopes of a race—these not being pleasing to Hitler, are condemned.

Although we pretend that we pride ourselves on lack of eloquence, that has not been our way in the past. Though words may come slowly, they have come at last in magnificent spate, and they will come again. But it does not encourage a nation, at grips for existence, to find its voice, for a tax to be put upon the printed word, as the Chancellor announces it is his intention, though the broadcast word is

exempt. Already the radio is literature's chief competitor, with the speed of light and an ubiquitous presence giving it a start over the more cumbrous currency of the printing press. Until the tax is repealed it is to be feared that we shall see literature being relegated among the ancient and decaying arts, along with painting, minstrelsy, and the sailing of great ships. Words will multiply, but die upon the ear, and future centuries conclude that England lapsed again into a dark age of which records and literature are lacking.

THE BUDGET AND AGRICULTURE

THE main provisions of Sir Kingsley Wood's first interim Budget affect us all in very much the same way, but there are a few whose incidence on the land, its ownership and its full use in the interests of agricultural production seem to call for some mention. The Chancellor has been asked (as usual) to revive the taxation of land values, or perhaps it would be better to say the attempt to tax them. We had an abortive attempt inspired by Mr. Lloyd George many years ago to produce the necessary preliminary assessment of value. The attempt was abandoned at the beginning of the last war, and there can be few outside the ranks of the one-track minds who will not agree with Sir Kingsley that the task cannot conceivably be undertaken in present conditions. There was also the familiar appeal for a tax on capital, the plan having now changed to an annual percentage tax chargeable on capital values and payable in cash. This again would mean infinite investigation and assessment, which would have to be repeated every twelve months. "If taxation of capital is to be regarded as a laudable object," said the Chancellor drily, "I can only suggest that it is performed in a more effective manner by our existing system of heavy death duties." The farmer, as such, is affected by at least two of Sir Kingsley Wood's decisions. The modified scheme of purchase tax allows for important exemptions so far as the machinery and equipment required by farmers and horticulturists are concerned, so long as they are engaged in the production of food. On the other hand, the attempt is now being made by the Inland Revenue Department to apply the excess profits tax to farmers, and since April the rate of this tax has been raised to 100 per cent. This seems a matter worth the consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture at a moment when they have just launched their agricultural prices scheme.

HOME GUARDS IN FEATHERS

IN our Correspondence page will be found a letter on coast-watching, and the need for unceasing vigilance, in which reference is made to Nature's coastguards, that bird force which is ever on the look-out not only for invaders from the sea, but for anything and everything in the slightest degree unusual moving on land, on the water, and in the air. As our correspondent remarks, birds are exceedingly quick to note what is strange, and their cries and actions advertise it not only to their fellows but to all who are skilled in bird-watching, whether they be wildfowlers, gamekeepers or ornithologists. Of course, a great number of sportsmen have already joined the Home Guard but there is room for more: indeed, every person skilled in gleanings intelligence from Nature will be a valuable recruit, particularly during the dark watches of those still and misty autumn nights when a foe might come upon us. We trust that those in charge of lonely coast stretches will, as our correspondent suggests, utilise, regardless of age limit, every wildfowler and bird expert on whom they can lay hands. A punt-gunner, for instance, long accustomed to the ways of ducks, geese and waders, would be able to give them many tips to enhance the efficient wardenship of the shore, and himself make the most efficient of all watchers. It might even be worth the while of the War Office authorities to give attention to the matter and ensure that all persons of this description are being utilised to the full.

THE NATIONAL TRUST IN WAR-TIME

LAST Monday the National Trust held its annual meeting—in very different circumstances from a year ago. The war has naturally curtailed its activities, while it has raised serious administrative problems for an institution that in 1939 controlled 85,000 acres of land bringing in an annual income of £27,500. If all this income had been obtained from lettings of properties, the position would be little different, but a considerable proportion of it came from admission fees to buildings such as Bodiam Castle or the Treasurer's House at York, and these have, of course, been greatly reduced by the restrictions on travelling. In addition, there has been an inevitable shrinkage in subscriptions. None the less the Trust is able to report a considerable number of additions made during the past year. The two largest in acreage are both in Wales. Over 2,000 acres of the Clwydian Hills in Denbighshire have been protected, while in Pembrokeshire 1,220 acres have been acquired and a further 455 protected by covenants. The full scheme for preserving the grand cliff scenery around St. Davids had not been completed when war broke out, but although the scheme has had to be restricted for the time being, an excellent start has been made and negotiations are still in progress for protecting further areas. Lord Zetland was also able to announce on Monday two important gifts of country house estates—Little Clarendon at Dinton in Wiltshire, the home of Mrs. Engleheart, famous for its daffodils, and the Dolanochy estate, Carmarthen, which has a 400 year old association with the Johnes Family.



THROINGTON HALL, STOKE-BY-NAYLAND, BEFORE ITS RECENT RESTORATION

This interesting example of an oak-framed seventeenth century house, which has lately been carefully repaired, has been presented to the National Trust by its owner, Dr. L. S. Penrose

A POLICY FOR WOODLAND OWNERS

A NUMBER of members of the Royal English Forestry Society have been engaged since the beginning of the war in examining the facts with regard to privately owned woodlands and in suggesting a policy which may be adopted at the present critical time. Owing to the preoccupation of the Forestry Commission and its technical staff with its own programme of land acquisition, nursery work, and planting, the woodland owners of this country have found sound advice difficult to obtain, even when they have asked for it. They have undoubtedly been slow to realise the unproductive condition of their estates and to take steps to improve it. This is due to many factors. Here are a few: the lack of prospect of continuity of ownership, the drainage of capital from the land, the fact that woodland holdings are not large enough to form working units, the preponderance of low-quality timber and consequent lack of markets, the dearth of skilled labour and trained supervisors, the delusion that woodland operations stifle game preservation. One of the biggest difficulties is, of course, that most estates are too small for their woodlands to be managed as economic units, able to carry adequate staffs and to arrange annual sales of produce. In recent years the Home-grown Timber Marketing Association has done good work, but its success has been confined to a few districts and to an absurdly small fraction of woodland owners. Co-operative marketing must depend on co-operative management. Woodland owners ought therefore to be encouraged to co-operate in both directions. Whatever the system of land ownership that survives or comes into being after the war, woodlands are in much the same position as farmlands. Could not, it is asked in the current Journal of the Forestry Society, the Ministry of Agriculture's existing schemes for co-operative control be extended to cover woodland as well as farming operations?

SONG OF YOUNG SOLDIER ON LEAVE:

"FROM THE START OF THE WORLD"

My heart is so full of my love of you, Sweet,
It spills over in song,
Like fountains that plash at a naiad's white feet,
Where the gay ripples throng.

My Sweet, so alive with my love is my heart,
Like a burgeoning bough
Its gladness outblossoms all joy from the start

Of the world until now. PATRICK FORD.

ETON FAMILIES

MEMBERS of certain families follow one another to certain schools from generation to generation, and so school patriots can browse happily on lists of old boys for many hours. In this, Eton's 500th, year the Old Etonian Association has published a list not only of all its living members, but also of those old boys who do not belong to it, and so we can tell which families are the most prolific and the most faithful. Some names are *hors concours* since their owners are not all related. Of those above suspicion the Hoares seem to come unquestionably first with twenty-eight living Etonians and, incidentally, the Eton Ramblers once put eleven Hoares in the field. Among their pursuers are twenty-one Gibbes, eighteen Goslings and eighteen Lubbocks. Indeed, banking families seem to make the best scores, for there are also fourteen Barclays and thirteen of the great clan Buxton, which was once Harrovian. Among other well known Eton names, some distinguished as dry bobs, some as wet, and some as both, there are eighteen Arkwrights, fourteen Pilkingtons and thirteen each of the Brocklebanks and the Normans. By contrast the Lytteltons and the Farrers are not so numerous as they were. Exactly what conclusions the statisticians will draw we do not know, but prosperity, fertility and fidelity seem to be three qualities implied.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

"Any Old Iron"—Home Guard Battalions—Libyan Tactics—Gazelle Shooting—Sheep Worriers

BY MAJOR C. S. JARVIS

THERE is a bright spot in every serious situation, and the presence of the enemy at our gates has had a most exhilarating effect on the general spirit of the nation. One sees far more cheerful faces in the streets and shops to-day than one did some six months ago, when the war was stagnating and nothing much more serious happened on the French front than failure to provide Gracie Fields' concert party with adequate transport. One of the reasons for this uplift of spirit is that there is now important, if unpaid, work available for the great crowd of retired men who for the last ten months have been eating out their hearts in enforced idleness. It is most depressing to feel that one is past the stage of usefulness, and is in fact nothing more than a consumer of food which might be required for more essential people. Now all this is changed, and as a result one meets a lot of grateful and relieved-looking women who say: "Thank God my husband (father or brother) has got a job at last and now we are beginning to win the war."

The Home Guard has reached the stage of organisation when a complete quartermaster's branch and office staff are essential, for the Army is just as keen on returns as it was during the last war, and this means employment for a large number of men who are in a position to perform full-time clerical work. Then there is the collection of metal, which in this area is run by a retired and, until recently, disgruntled I.C.S. man who is now known as "Any Old Iron Harris." If every district organiser in Great Britain has contributed approximately the same quantity of scrap metal as our local collector, we can regard the loss of Narvik with equanimity.

* * *

WITH regard to the organisation of the Home Guard, the War

Office has now grouped the units together into battalions and zones. There may be some advantages in this system of centralisation in large towns and cities, but to my mind it is not an advantage in the countryside, where the company is the ideal unit. The duties of the Home Guard in the country are to assist the military forces in their own area by holding the lesser important strong points, defending small villages and providing observation combined with local knowledge. It is extremely unlikely that the force would ever be engaged in larger formations than platoons, and, as the average company is responsible for a good many square miles of country, there is no point whatsoever in grouping these units together and creating further commanding officers. The only effect this centralisation can have is the multiplication of returns and orders, and delay in transmitting vital information to the military authorities.

* * *

THOSE of us who know something of the situation in Egypt and Libya expected the Italians to have shown far greater activity on the Cyrenaican border than has been the case, and, considering the very large force of white troops that have been assembled in Italian Libya, coupled with the defection of the French on the Tripoli side, the fact that we have been able to carry the war into enemy territory is something of a surprise—and a pleasant one. It may be, of course, that Mussolini is afraid to tackle the difficult task of invading Egypt until he has the backing of some German mechanised divisions, or possibly he is waiting for the autumn months, when the prevailing heat of the high desert has abated.

It is no secret that the Italians have been preparing for an invasion of Egypt by way of Libya ever since 1935 and the days of sanctions, and it would be a mistake for people to be led to believe, as some of our newspapers suggest, that Italy has been virtually knocked out in Africa. It would be "wishful thinking" once again to imagine that all her troops in Libya are of last war's Caporetto standard—they must have improved, for the very simple reason that they could not do anything else. If an invasion should be attempted it must be remembered that the frontier post of Sollum is well to the west of the Anglo-Egyptian defences and is a place of no importance whatsoever. Its small, very exposed harbour is of no value, it is practically waterless, and when the Senussi Arabs invaded Egypt during the last war with a very small force we left Sollum to them and with it went some 150 miles of waterless desert to traverse before they came up against our troops. These tactics were so successful that the probability is that we shall employ them again.

* * *

THE only distressing side of this campaign so far is the report, related with gusto by our war correspondents, of the chasing of gazelle with motor vehicles and machine-guns. The little Dorcas gazelle of Libya, a charming animal, is almost the only form of life that exists in these arid deserts, and their numbers were sadly reduced during the last war, when the same enthusiasm for machine-gunned venison was shown. The gazelle can run fast, but unless they can lead the field into rough going they are no match for the internal combustion engine, and it is said by the Beduin that a hard-hunted gazelle, even if he escapes, dies afterwards from a strained heart. There was another antelope in the Libyan desert once, the big and rare Addax, but the few

survivors remaining south of Sollum in 1916 fell to the machine-gun during the cleaning-up operations after the Senussi invasion of the last war, and the species is now extinct so far as Egypt is concerned.

FROM Dorsetshire comes the report of sheep-worrying of a very serious nature, and last week thirty-four sheep were so torn and mutilated that twenty have died and it is doubtful if the remainder will recover. The culprits are a half-bred bitch, who went wild a year ago, and her three pups, whom she raised in an old badger's earth on the wildest part of Bovington Heath. The pups are now full-grown, and the pack of four are huge, rangy creatures as big as timber wolves and quite as savage and blood-thirsty as dingoes, so that if they are not destroyed shortly, raids may be expected on other farm animals as well as sheep.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the breed of the bitch is half-Alsatian, and, though I know I shall bring a flood of vitu-

peration on my head, I am going to say what so many people feel, that it is a thousand pities this strain of dog was ever introduced into England. I am fully aware that there are many Alsations which are the most delightful and faithful companions, and I have known cases where members of the breed have acted as "nannies" to small children, but at the same time I have known many of our indigenous dogs that perform these duties quite as well. The fact remains that when an Alsatian turns nasty—and as a breed they are very prone to do this even after many years of blameless life—he constitutes a serious menace not only to other domestic animals but to human beings also. Another charge against the Alsatian is that, however gentle and amenable he may be in his own home circle, he is usually most intolerant of small dogs, and it seems hardly fair to keep as a pet an animal that is able to, and will, kill in less than half a minute the old and trusted companion of another man before anyone can raise a finger to prevent the murder.

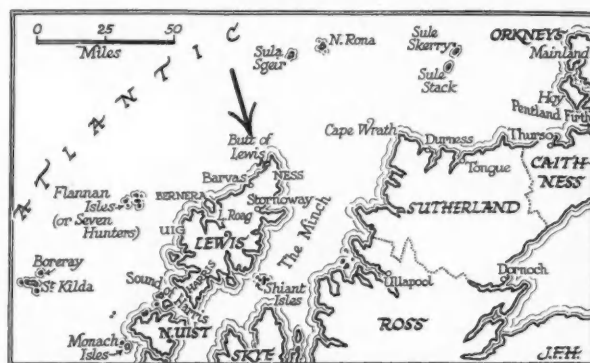
THE PIGMIES' ISLE

A HEBRIDEAN REFUGE IN LEGEND AND HISTORY

SITUATED among steep sea cliffs, within a few hundred yards of the lighthouse at the Butt of Lewis, is a detached rock marked in small lettering on the Ordnance Survey map as Luchruban, and commonly known to folk-lorists and ethnologists as the Pigmies' Isle. This fragment of the earth's surface measures no more than eighty feet in length, and roughly seventy in breadth. It falls precipitously on all sides; and only during high tides is it separated from the mainland of Lewis. Sea-thrift and short grass cover its rounded, plateau-like surface. To all appearances, it differs little from one of the many large, sward-covered chunks of rock to be found at intervals along coasts of this kind, where marine erosion and what geologists would term epigene agents of denudation have co-operated in detaching a portion of the coastline, as though a Brobdingnagian knife had been used to produce the sort of relationship between island and mainland that one gets on a very miniature scale when one cuts a small slice off a large cake and eases that slice just a very little away from the parent cake, leaving a deep and narrow chasm between them, as it were.

Infinitesimal as is the Pigmies' Isle—so infinitesimal in relation to the rocky Butt of Lewis, indeed, that a man running for his life might not even notice anything insular about it at all—pigmy lore and traditions have been associated with it from quite early times.

The first to record its existence, so far as is known, was Dean Monro, who visited the Outer Hebrides about the middle of the sixteenth century. "At the north poynt of Lewis," wrote the Dean, "there is a little ile, callit the Pigmies ile, with ane little kirk in it of their awn handey wark." Within this kirk, he tells us, the ancients of Lewis held that a race of Pigmies had been interred. At various times, men interested in this kind of thing, and belonging to different countries, had visited this strange isle to investigate its Pigmy traditions and associations, and had dug up the floor of the little kirk in search of Pigmy remains. The Dean himself was among the many who, in delving here, found, "deepe under the erthe, certaine baines and round heads of wonderful little quantitie, allegit to be the baines of the said Pigmies." He claimed to have learnt of the Ness Pigmies from the writings of earlier investigators whom, unfortunately, he does not name; and he accepted the feasibility of the bones being those of a Pigmy race. "But I leave this far of it to the ancients of



MAP OF THE WESTERN ISLES
Showing the situation of the Pigmies' Isle near the northern point of Lewis

Lewis," he concludes. The authenticity of Dean Monro's account has been accepted by many subsequent historians. The only person of any note challenging his description of the Little Men's Isle is MacCulloch, the geologist, to whom we shall refer in a moment.

George Buchanan felt that the Dean (whom he regarded as "a pious and well-informed man") must have had some good historical ground for his statement. In any event, he seems to have accepted the Dean's testimony on the matter as being authoritative. "In this last [island] is a church," wrote Buchanan in his "History of Scotland," "where the people of the neighbourhood believe a diminutive race to have been buried, and many strangers, on digging deep into the earth, have found, and still find, small and round skulls, and little bones belonging to different parts of the human body." These finds, he observed, confirmed the tradition that in ancient times this northern isle had been peopled by a pigmy race.

The next mention of the Pigmies' Isle appears to be that contained in an official account of Lewis, compiled somewhere about 1580. In this account reference is made to the little kirk, and also to the Pigmies' bones, which were "not quite two inches long."

One of the first to show scepticism in the matter was Captain John Dymes, an Englishman who, in 1630, made his interesting survey of Lewis, "accordinge as it was ordered to bee done by certaine of the Lords of his Ma^{ty}s most honorable privie Councell." Dymes's MS. may be consulted at the British Museum. It clearly defines the position and extent of the "Pygmies Island"—a round, high hill, roughly an acre in area, situated about a mile distant from St. Molua's Chapel at Eoropie, and joined to the main island of Lewis by a narrow neck of land, "wh^{ch} is in lengthe about half the distance of a paire of Butts." On the isle itself he saw the walls of a chapel, roughly eight feet in length and six in breadth. The floor of this chapel, he tells us, frequently



THE WHITE SANDS AT SUAINABOST, ON THE WAY TO THE PIGMIES' ISLE

had been excavated, more especially by the Irish, who visited the Isle for the express purpose of obtaining some of the bones of the tiny race said to have been interred there. Dymes investigated the Pigmies' Isle personally, and, searching in the earth, found a number of bones, which were so small "that my beleife is scarce bigg enough to thinke them to bee the bones [of] humane flesh"—a very guarded comment!

But the most sceptical of all the annotators was John Morison, that native of Lewis who wrote under the *nom de plume* of "An Indweller." In 1680 Morison cast ridicule on the idea that the bones found on this isle were the bones of a pigmy people. In his view they were the bones of small fowls.

So, during the seventeenth century, the existence of the Pigmies' Isle, as well as the traditions associated with it, were well established. On Blaeu's and other contemporary maps, this rocky fragment occurs as *Ylen Dunibeg*, a corruption of the Gaelic, signifying Island of the Little Men. On Dymes's rough sketch of Lewis it appears as the "Isle of Pigmies."

By the following century cartographers had given it the name of the Luchruban—the name under which it appears on our modern Ordnance Survey maps. Luchruban, obviously, is a metathetic form of the Irish *Luprachan* or *Luchorpan*, a word denoting the swarthy elves so familiar to students of Irish folklore, and usually alluded to in English and Irish literature as "leprechaun." About this time that part of Ness converging in the Butt of Lewis was visited regularly by people who sailed over from Ireland, many of whom settled there. This would explain the introduction to the northern Hebrides of some form of the Irish word *Luprachan*, which later became Luchruban.

Martin Martin also learnt of the Pigmies' Isle when touring the Hebrides towards the close of the seventeenth century. In his admirable description, published a few years later, he mentions that the natives of Ness alluded to it as the Island of the Little Men, and that the many small bones unearthed there had given ground to the tradition that it had been inhabited by a low-statured folk called *Lusbirdan*—a term still used in Gaelic, and also in Scots dialect, to denote a pigmy or dwarf.

That the fame of the Lewis Pigmies had spread abroad by the middle of the eighteenth century is proved by one of Collins's odes. In 1749 the poet, whom Johnson referred to as a lover of fairies, genii, giants, and monsters, published his "Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland":

Round the moist marge of each cold Hebrid Isle
To that hoar pile which still its ruins shows,
In whose small vaults a pigmy folk is found,
Whose bones the delver with his spade upthrows,
And culls them, wond'ring, from the hallowed ground.



THE PIGMIES' ISLE FROM THE MAINLAND OF LEWIS

The first person of note who seriously ridiculed the whole idea of the Lewis Pigmies was Dr. John MacCulloch, the geologist—"a competent geologist," as a modern historian has described him, "but an ill-equipped historian and antiquary" (W. C. MacKenzie, in "The Book of the Lews"). MacCulloch's scepticism—or, shall we say, bias?—carried him beyond the mere question as to whether there was any justification for the pigmy tradition: having searched for the isle in vain, he immediately challenged its *existence*, and then proceeded to attack the reliability of Dean Monro's account of it. Indeed, upon his failure to locate it, he argued that the Dean stood discredited as a historian.

From this we must assume that MacCulloch was unaware of the writings of Dymes, of Martin, and of "An Indweller." There seems little doubt that, had he made enquiries when in Ness, the natives readily would have directed him to the Little Men's Isle, and possibly also narrated to him some of the traditions associated with it. But he was a supercilious sort of fellow, especially when dealing with matters outside his own knowledge. Of the Hebrideans he held a very low opinion; and, of course, he had not a word of the Gaelic, which, in any case, would have rendered conversation with the natives difficult, if not actually impossible.

Doubtless, the most comprehensive and reliable account of the Pigmies' Isle is that compiled by my fellow-Lewisman, William Cook MacKenzie, who rediscovered it, so to speak, chiefly by following Captain Dymes's description, contained in a MS. he accidentally came upon at the British Museum some forty years ago while searching for material for his great work, "The History of the Outer Hebrides." This account may be referred to at length in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries (1904-05). If for no other reason than that of restoring confidence in Dean Monro, his having located the Pigmies' Isle gave him considerable satisfaction. In conjunction with his brother and

cousin, both of whom were then resident in Lewis, he carried out an exhaustive research on the spot. Excavations laid bare the remains of an old and unique structure consisting of two unroofed chambers, one of them circular and the other oblong, connected by a passage. Measured lengthwise, the interior axis of the whole structure is just a few inches under twenty-five feet. The oblong chamber, composed of flat stones carefully laid without mortar, had been partly exposed previously. No doubt it represents the little kirk alluded to by the Dean and others. According to the Dean, it was the handiwork of the Pigmies themselves. It appears too small to have been used at any time as a chapel by people of ordinary dimensions. Possibly it was the oratory of some hermit, who lived in the circular apartment which was brought to light,



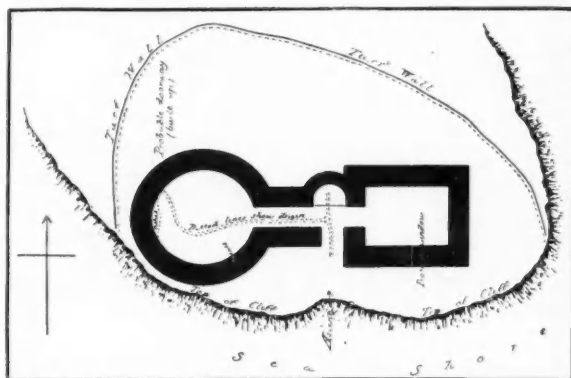
THE CLIFFS AND CAVERNS OF NORTHERN LEWIS AS SEEN FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE PIGMIES' ISLE

probably for the first time for a century or two, with these excavations. It is ten feet in diameter, and consists of a dry-stone wall about four feet in height. In the wall is a small recess. Evidences of a carefully constructed drain were found in this chamber, as also in the connecting passage. What appears to have been an old, turf-grown stone dyke surrounds the entire structure, and an enclosure roughly forty feet in diameter.

On the whole, the finds were disappointing. They consisted of a small quantity of peat-ash, some fragments of unglazed pottery, rough and hand-made, and a number of bones. The fragments of pottery are now in the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh. Fourteen different specimens of the bones were sent for examination and classification to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. Seven of them were pronounced to be the bones of mammals—oxen, sheep, young lambs, and a dog or fox. (Dogs no longer serviceable for hunting, it may be remarked, were eaten by the Neolithic tribes.) The remaining seven bones were found to be those of birds—the greater and the lesser black-headed gull, the rock-pigeon, and the razorbill. One specimen difficult to classify was thought to have been the bone of a petrel. Except for the ox, all these mammals and birds are indigenous to northern Lewis; and even at the present time the gull, to some extent, is used for human consumption at Ness. It seems pretty obvious that these were the bones of mammals and birds comprising the diet of those who inhabited this isle. So much for the Pigmies, then!

But this does not necessarily dispose of them, for it is uncertain whether the traditions concerning them were current *before* the discovery of small bones at the Luchruban, or originated *with* the discovery. The venerable Dean, who, as we have seen, was the first to make mention of the Pigmies and their isle, would seem to favour the former view: Martin and "An Indweller," on the other hand, incline to the opinion that the whole story began with the finding of little bones. The view held in Ness at the present day, however, is that the discovery of the bones had nothing to do with the ancient traditions of the Luchruban Pigmies, as handed down to us.

According to the old people of northern Lewis, this race of small stature is said to have been of Spanish origin, and to have arrived in Ness about 500 B.C. In the first year of the Christian era, big, yellow men from Argyll drove the Pigmies to the Luchruban from Cunndal, a cove they occupied in the vicinity. In course of time the Pigmies became comfortably settled on their isle, where they multiplied so much that, at a later date, batches of them were obliged to emigrate to the mainland of Ness again, and establish pigmy colonies at Knockaird and Eoropie, not far from the Butt of Lewis. Their chief article of diet, according to local tradition, was the buffalo, which they killed by the throwing



GROUND PLAN OF THE PIGMIES' CHAPEL

The interior axis is nearly 25 feet long

of sharp-pointed knives. Their descendants were contemporary with a certain St. Frangus, who is said to have been an outlaw and to have lived on the sands at Lionel, near at hand. St. Frangus, we are told locally, treated the Pigmies harshly, with the result that they ultimately seized him and hanged him on a hillock at Ness still spoken of as *Bruich Frangus*.

The whole story of the Pigmies' Isle is one of immense ethnological interest; but this is a field upon which I scarcely am competent to tread. One is familiar, nevertheless, with the exaggerations of legend and tradition. All over the world we hear of giants whose stature is measured in cubits, and of dwarfs or pigmies measured in inches—an exaggerated method simply of perpetuating traditions of tall or of diminutive peoples. Whereas the folk-lore of the Highlands and Hebrides is full of allusions to giants and their strength and prowess, it is singularly lacking in allusions to the *luchrupain* or pigmies—unless, of course, the faeries can be regarded as occupying the position of the latter. Lewis is as rich in faery-lore as is any part of Celtic Scotland in traditions of the giants. And, so far as the Luchruban is concerned, it seems reasonable that the Pigmies were simply a prehistoric race, dark of complexion and short in stature. By those who displaced them they were referred to, probably in derision, as the *Dunibeg*, or the Little Men. To the discovery of the bones on the Luchruban itself might be attributed the notion that they must have been very little men! Folk-lore and archaeology can be ill matched at times.

ALASDAIR ALPIN MACGREGOR.

WILES OF THE JAPANESE FOWLER

By SIR HAROLD PARLETT

TO those familiar with the colour-prints of Hiroshige and Hokusai how apt seem the names given to Japan in her ancient writings—Land of Luxuriant Reed Plains, Land of Fresh Rice Ears, Land of Ten Thousand Inlets.

True, in the background loomed the mountains and the tree-clad hills; but the dominant note in the landscape was water, whether of sea or of reedy river or of ricefield, and always above it the wings of the wildfowl. What birds were more frequent in those old Japanese drawings than the crane and the egret, the wild goose and the mallard, the pheasant and the quail? So favourite a theme, indeed, were they for the brush of the painter that one feels they must have been almost as regular and common a feature of the daily scene as the ubiquitous crows and kites. And this in fact they were, for in that now distant past, when Buddhist inhibitions against the taking of life were still respected by the people at large, and the only enemies of bird or beast were the noble with his hawks or the occasional hunter with his jingal or snares, the whole land was literally one vast game preserve; marsh and ricefield were populous with snipe, duck and teal; the mandarin duck haunted the willow-fringed streams; quail innumerable hid in the clumps of reeds and high grasses in the broad, dry river-beds; and every hillside echoed with the cry of the pheasant. But the sporting gun and the sportsman have changed all that, and in the places where even forty years ago all these birds save the crane could still be seen, though in numbers steadily decreasing, to-day you will meet nothing more inspiring than the sparrow. He, like the rabbit, is not readily exterminated. A tardy officialdom now makes belated efforts to repair the harm done by a reckless, unthinking generation; but the past is deaf to beck and call, and of a one-time paradise of wild life all that can be said is "Ichabod!"

In the following paragraphs are described a few of the wiles to which the patient and ingenious fowler of those earlier and happier days resorted in the pursuit of his prey. They are taken for the most part from a work called "Nihon Sankai Meisan Dzue," or, in English, "An Illustrated Description of Noted Products of the Hills and Seas of Japan," which was printed in the tenth year of the era of Kwansei, that is, in 1799, and they fall under two heads, the net and birdlime.

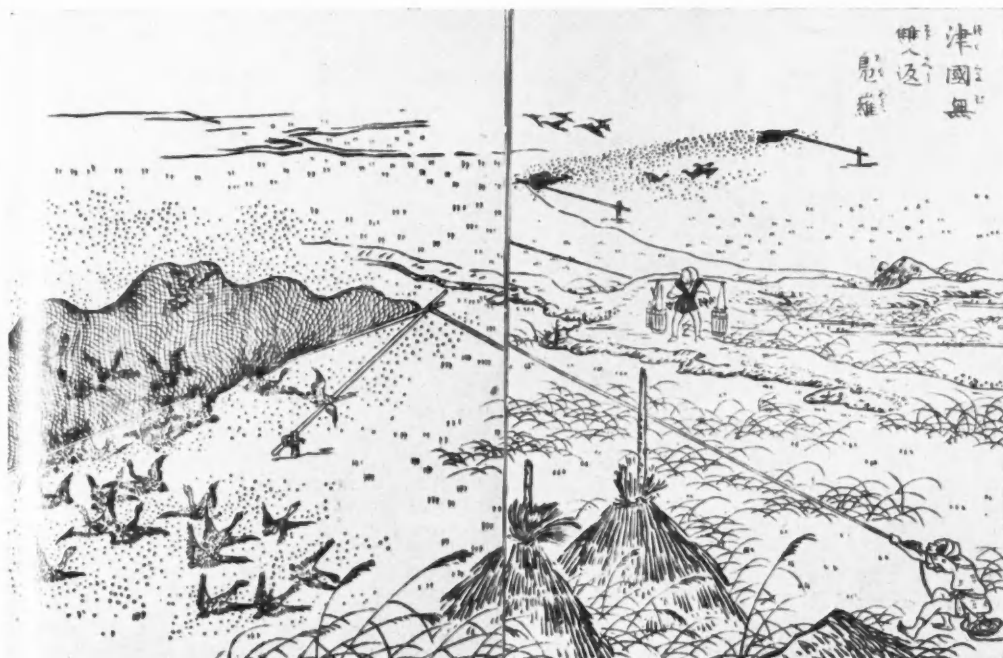
Of nets three were in common use, the stake or "mist" net (*kasumi ami*), the drop or "reversible" net (*sogaeshi-ami*), and

the dip or "fan" net (*ōgi-ami*). The two first have, of course, long been known in the West.

The "mist" net, which was from thirty to thirty-six feet in length and six and a half in height, was made of very fine hemp thread and spread between two uprights fixed in the ground, three or more nets being set in position at a time, one behind the other at intervals of eighteen feet or thereabouts. It was used on mud flats or at the edges of ricefields, and its purpose was to intercept birds flying low in an uncertain light. A net of similar type was often employed for snaring small birds passing through gaps in the hills during the spring and autumn migrations.

A form of "mist net" was likewise used for taking sparrow-hawks for training purposes. It was made of hemp or unsteamed silk, measured twenty-four feet by twelve, had meshes from one to two inches in diameter, and was attached at each end to bamboo supports driven into the ground. Beneath it and about midway between the supports was placed another and smaller net, called the "lantern" (*chōchin-ami*), which was mounted on a circular framework and was about three feet deep and one broad. In this at nightfall the fowler secured a live specimen of that very vociferous bird, the brown-eared bulbul (*hiyodori*), laying close by at the same time a cylinder of bamboo containing an imitation snake in wood, to which was attached a thin cord. Holding the latter in his hand, the fowler then proceeded to hide himself in the neighbouring undergrowth, there to await the return of daylight, at which hour any hawk roosting in the trees in the vicinity would be taking wing in search of food. The fowler would then slowly draw the snake out of the cylinder, manipulating the cord in such a way as to cause the reptile to wriggle towards the net containing the bulbul. The latter in alarm would immediately begin to screech, thus attracting the attention of the hawk, which would promptly swoop down upon and in so doing collide with the bigger net standing in its way. The supports of this, however, were so arranged as to give to the impact, and the hawk, becoming entangled in the meshes, would easily be taken captive without suffering damage to its pinions.

The "reversible" net was generally thirty-six feet in length and twelve in breadth, and along its top ran a pole, to which it was attached. At each end of the pole was a bamboo upright, also secured to the pole at their point of intersection. Two short stakes, the length of the net apart, were then driven into the earth



THE REVERSIBLE NET IN OPERATION
In the right background another is seen on the ground

and the uprights fastened to them in such a way as to allow of the net moving freely back or forth. The bottom corners of the net having next been wound round the base of their respective supports, a cord a hundred and twenty feet long was tied to the right-hand upright at its point of intersection with the cross-pole, and the net was then pulled back and laid flat on the ground, earth and sand being spread over it to conceal it. Finally a hollow was scooped out between and in front of the two short stakes, and in this grain and chaff were strewn. The preparations were now complete, and the fowler, holding in his hand the end of the long cord just referred to, thereupon retired to a hiding-place to await his quarry. When a sufficient number of duck or other birds had gathered to feed on the grain he pulled the cord sharply, whereupon the net swung upwards and forwards, billowing out over the birds and entangling them in its meshes as they attempted to rise in flight. The method was theoretically a simple one; but it is said that in practice it could be worked successfully only by an expert. The accompanying illustration shows two of these "reversible" nets in actual operation—one about to drop over the birds, the other in the distance still on the ground.

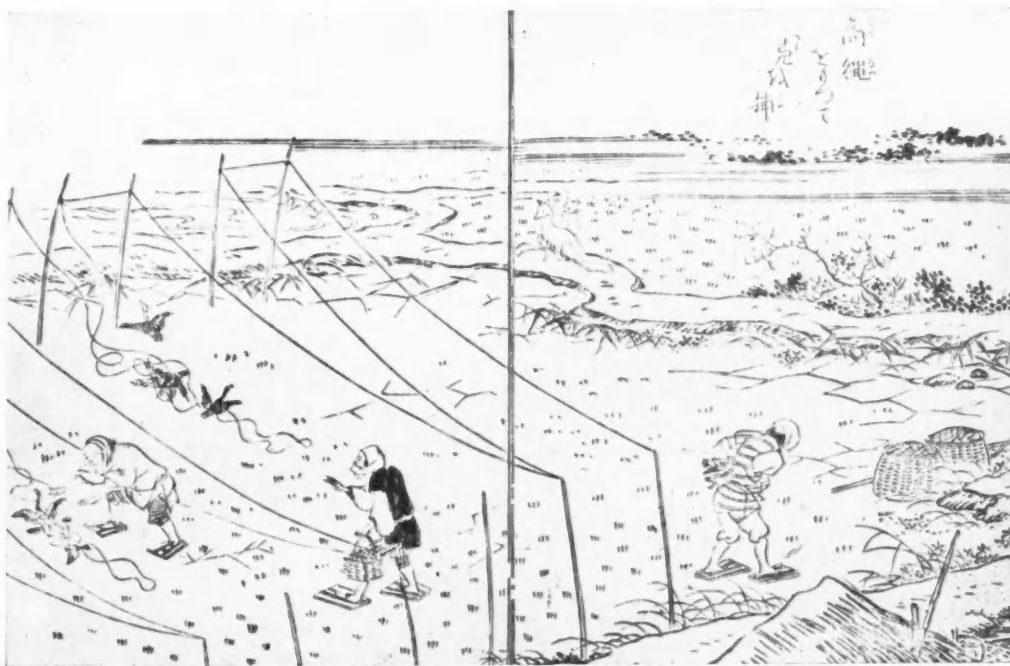
The "fan" net was an artless contrivance employed for catching duck in their passage across hilltops from one feeding-ground to another. The exact line of flight having been ascertained, a number of pits three feet deep and three broad were dug at the top of the hill in the line of flight, and in these the fowlers, armed with large, long-handled, triangular nets, not unlike those used for prawning, then concealed themselves. As the duck flew over, which they frequently did so low as to brush with their wings the tips of the long grass about the pits, the men in the latter jumped to their feet and endeavoured to scoop them into their nets much as an entomologist scoops up a butterfly.

Birdlime, simplest and least costly of all snaring devices, was generally used in one of three ways. Were the object to entrap duck or teal floating on running water, pieces of twig, straw, or reed were smeared with the compound and then set adrift in the hope that they would ultimately be carried down by the current to the birds and come into contact with the plumage of the latter, thus preventing them from flying off. If, on the other hand, duck on their feeding grounds were the quarry, a number of bamboo poles were smeared with birdlime and then fixed

horizontally and a few inches above the ground to stakes placed in spots which the tell-tale traces of feathers and footmarks showed to be favourite resorts of the birds. Alighting at night-fall, some of the ducks would almost inevitably in the course of their peregrinations in search of food endeavour to wriggle under the poles, when their feathers would at once be caught in the birdlime and they themselves held captive. Similar in principle and equally efficacious in action was the device of smearing a number of slivers of bamboo a foot or fifteen inches long with birdlime and sticking them upright into the ground in places particularly favoured by duck and teal, as, for instance, a lotus patch in the middle of ricefields.

The most complicated method of using birdlime was that of the "high cord" (*takanawa*), resorted to on occasion for taking birds in boggy ground about the edges of pools or in deep,

muddy ricefields. The *modus operandi*, which the accompanying illustration may perhaps render more intelligible, was as follows. A row of slender poles six feet in height were driven into the earth, and opposite to them but at a suitable distance away was placed another row of similar poles, each of the latter being notched at the top and the notch generously oiled. A ball of thin hempen cord treated with birdlime which had first been boiled in oil to prevent its freezing, was then taken and the end tied round the top of one of the corner poles in the second row. From this it was carried to the corresponding pole opposite, secured to that and to the next in the same row, and thence taken back and passed through the notch of the second pole in the lower row, the process being repeated until all the poles had been dealt with. Should now a duck, attempting to alight within the area covered by the poles, strike one of these cords, the latter would be forced out of its notch and, owing to its treatment with birdlime and oil, it would at once curl up, imprisoning the intruder in its coils. It was essential, however, when setting up the poles to see that the cords were so strung that the wind blew across them and not up or down. If, for example, the wind was in the east or west, the cords would run north and south, and *vice versa*. It will be noticed in the accompanying illustration, which incidentally includes interested spectators in the shape of two foxes, that the fowlers wear mud pattens similar to those in use in the West.



THE "HIGH CORD" METHOD OF FOWLING
The cords, stretched between two poles, were treated with birdlime. When a duck struck the cord in alighting, one end broke free and the bird was enmeshed in the coils

THE LONG-EARED OWL—BY DAY

Written and illustrated by
ERIC J. HOSKING



ONCE DOWN AT THE NEST THE HEN LONG-EARED OWL INTENSIFIED HER AGGRESSIVE APPEARANCE BY PUFFING HERSELF OUT AND BY BRINGING THE FACIAL DISC RIGHT FORWARD



THE HEN BROODING: THE FACE UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS IS RATHER PINCHED AND HAS A SHRUNKEN APPEARANCE

EVER since my boyhood I have been peculiarly fascinated by the family of owls. They, more than any other birds, have appealed to me, both individually and collectively. Not only have I spent many nights in hides watching their habits, but also I have devoted considerable periods of the day to ascertaining to what extent some of the British species are diurnal. It has been possible for me to study intensively the breeding biology of the barn, tawny and little owls, but although I have been able to put together some notes on the long-eared, it has been impracticable until this year to give this species the attention it merits.

Early in April a friend reported to me the discovery of a long-eared owl's nest, and suggested that my wife and I should go to stay with him. Accordingly we left home and made our way to his lovely country dwelling. On our arrival we found that the construction of the tree hide necessary for close study and photography had been nearly completed, and we were taken over to see it. There, in a wood consisting mainly of spruce firs, stood one tree with a bulky nest twenty-three feet above ground level. From over the top of the nest appeared a large head crowned with two curious horn-like growths, but what most attracted our attention was the eyes—two great yellow irises, centred by dark brown pupils. Those eyes glared down at us in an enquiring manner; the long-eared owl was brooding.

There was a ladder leading up to the hide, and as I ascended the owl stared but did not seem unduly perturbed at my approach, and it was only after I had entered the hide that she left the nest and flew silently away through the trees. Half an hour later, when I was alone in the hide, she returned and perched on a fir tree just behind the nest. From this point she examined the hide. She stood at full height, then bowed very low. She moved from side to side and peered through the branches, but in all these movements her large yellow eyes never left the object of her inspection. Regaining assurance, she jumped towards the nest, perching on quite thin branches until she reached the point just above it. Here all the comical actions were repeated, and I saw how the facial disc was brought right forward, and I noticed that the horns were lying flat along the back of her head. The face under normal conditions is rather pinched and has a shrunken appearance, but during an aggressive display the disc is brought right forward and radically alters the appearance of the bird. Once down on the nest she intensified her aggressive appearance by puffing herself out, and in this guise she looked really fierce. Slowly she moved towards the eggs, lowered the brooding patch, and quickly covered them.

The hen long-eared owl continued to brood the eggs for some hours, then rose from the nest in a deliberate manner, stretched herself and jumped on to a branch to the rear, where for some reason unknown to me, she remained for seventeen minutes. The day was quite warm, and there was no danger of the eggs becoming cold. Although she had her back to the hide, she continued to examine it from time to time by turning her head right round.

There are still ornithologists with considerable experience in the study of owls, who maintain that the long-eared, as well as some others, is unable to see clearly during the day-time, especially in periods of prolonged sunshine, because their eyes, being adapted for night conditions, are blinded during the day, owing to the inability of the pupils to contract sufficiently. This argument, although not without some superficial justification, is not supported by my observation of this particular owl, for she left the nest while the light of the sun was bright, and had no difficulty in threading her way through the intricacies of the thick fir wood. She dived and twisted through the intertwining branches without slackening her speed, and did not hesitate in perching. But what was more remarkable to me was the manner in which she and her mate flew through this maze during the hours of complete darkness. In all, I was able to spend six whole nights in the hide

from dusk till dawn, during a time when there was no moon and when it was so dark that I could not see even the least glow from the sky. The two birds flew to and from the nest without hesitation in spite of the many impeding branches. Moreover, they appeared to discover and catch their prey just as readily during the utter blackness of the night, as they did during the periods of dusk and dawn. I have heard the theory advanced, although I believe it was disproved, that the retina of the eyes is sensitive to infra-red rays, and that consequently their prey appears light grey in colour against a dark background. Another suggestion was that the fur of the rodents gives off a phosphorescent light visible to the eye of the owl, although not to the human eye. Neither of these hypotheses seems convincing to me, but I am certain that there is some abnormality which might profitably be the subject of scientific research.

When I visited the hide at 9.30 a.m. on May 2nd, I found that one chick had just hatched and was still not dry. During the night two short-tailed field voles and one rat had been brought to the nest and were all decapitated. This was rather interesting, for it showed that the first actual food seen at the nest coincided with the hatching of the first egg. During



THE HIDE FROM WHICH THE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN. THE NEST IS 23 ft. FROM THE GROUND

the whole of my observations to that date no food of any kind had been seen on or near the nest, and the phenomenon suggests a certain amount of foresight on the part of the parent owl.

The chick was covered in a soft white down, but in many places the pinkish colouring of its skin showed through. The eyes had not opened and would not do so for some days, and it lay in the nest among the four eggs, kicking and squeaking weakly. Although so small, it had a definitely owl-like face, and I observed with interest that there were two tiny growths on the crown of the head, which resembled the horns of the parents.

The nest was not found until the full clutch of five eggs had been laid, hence the egg-laying intervals were unknown to us. According to the "Handbook of British Birds," this owl lays on alternate days and incubation starts with the laying of the first egg resulting in the chicks hatching at approximately forty-eight-hour intervals. However, with this pair the hatching of all five chicks took place between the early morning of May 2nd and noon on the 4th—just over two days—which suggests that incubation did not start until the laying of the penultimate egg.

An article on the Long-eared Owl—By Night, by Mr. E. J. Hosking, will appear in the next issue of "Country Life."



ALTHOUGH THE HEN HAD HER BACK TO THE HIDE SHE CONTINUED TO EXAMINE IT FROM TIME TO TIME BY TURNING HER HEAD RIGHT ROUND



BEFORE GOING DOWN TO THE NEST THE HEN PERCHED ON THE BRANCH AT THE REAR OF IT AND SURVEYED THE SURROUNDINGS. IN THE NEST THE NEWLY HATCHED CHICKS CAN BE SEEN

BELLE ISLE—I WESTMORLAND

A RESIDENCE OF
MR. AND MRS. F. S. CHANCE

An unique circular house on an island in Windermere, built in 1774 for a Mr. English from designs by John Plaw

1.—(Right) BELLE ISLE, FROM THE WEST SIDE OF WINDERMERE, WITH BOWNESS BEYOND



Copyright

G. P. Abraham

THE mansion on Belle Isle may fitly be called remarkable, in several ways. To begin with, it is, so far as I know, the only one built, up to its own date, whose main plan is circular. Ickworth, built by Lord Bristol, Bishop of Derry, was begun nearly twenty years later. Chiswick, Mereworth, Nuthall Temple and Footscray Place, derived from Palladio's Villa Rotunda at Vicenza, are built round a circular domed space but are rectangular in plan. Belle Isle was, too, a landmark in the rather special history of house-building in its own countryside, of which, not by

accident, it occupies one of the most conspicuous sites. It figured in controversy; it was an irresistible subject—literally a landmark—for all the early landscape artists, and some striking personalities have been associated with it.

The island on which it stands, of 38 acres, is by far the largest on Windermere, and with one possible exception the only one suitable for a residence. Though not higher than twenty feet above the water, it is everywhere dry, and is almost entirely given to open park-like woodland. The district of Windermere seems to turn its best face

everywhere towards the lake, the margin of which may be truly called unspoiled, though by no means uninhabited. The northward view from Belle Isle (Fig. 11) is particularly fine. One looks directly up Rydale to Fairfield, nearly three thousand feet, with the high ranges bounding the Troutbeck Valley, to the right. Wray Castle is just hidden by the curving shores of the lake, while anything imperfect in the villages of Ambleside and Windermere is softened by distance and by the open woodland which appears from some way off to fill the whole Windermere basin. The whole lake-floor and the islands are included in Westmorland, though three-quarters of its shore belongs to Lancashire.

We first hear of the island in 21 Edward III in connection with rights to firewood. Before the erection of the present house, it was known as Long Holm, as it is nearly a mile from end to end. The Philipson family, whose principal seat was at Crook, appear to have had a house of sorts here, but nothing is known of its character. The island probably came into their possession as part of the Calgarth estate. In the Civil Wars, Robert Philipson who was a Royalist partisan, rode into Bowness Church in time of worship to challenge the Parliamentary Colonel Briggs, but fortunately did not find him there. He himself was nearly captured, but made a successful dash to refuge on the isle. There Briggs blockaded him for ten days, until he was relieved by his cousin, Colonel Huddleston Philipson.

Just before the erection of the present house, the island is described as consisting of meagre pasture-ground, with here and there gnarled oak trees. There was a cottage sheltered by a grove of sycamores, that traditional tree of the Lakeland homesteads. Nicholson's eighteenth-century history of the county says that in digging the foundations of the present building in 1774 there came to light a beautiful pavement of small pebbles and, in digging a drain from the west side of the house to the lake, at depth of about six feet, some old armour lead, and many bricks, conjectured to be Roman. Their present where-



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2.—BELLE ISLE LODGE, FROM NEAR BOWNESS

3.—(Right) FROM THE EAST
Showing the combined skylight and
chimney stack crowning the dome.

4.—(Below left) THE ENTRANCE
PORTICO

The capitals of the columns are of
carved wood

5.—(Below right) FROM THE FRONT
DOOR

Looking across to the mainland

bouts are not known. Old drains,
gravel walks, and a complete chimney
were cut through. In the basement of
the present house is a well, said to be
Roman. The absence of intermediate
records of any building, of such impor-
tance as these works indicate, seems
to support the probability that the
commander of the Roman station at
Ambleside, four miles distant, had here
a pleasure-house.

After passing from the hands of
the Philipsons through those of Braith-
waite, Floyer and Barlow, the island
now reaches the most interesting part of
its history, with its purchase in 1774 by
a Mr. English, from Nottinghamshire.

William Wordsworth says that English was the first man
who ever came to live in the Lake District for the sake of the
scenery. He employed as architect John Plaw, who at that time must
have been an unknown man only thirty years of age. He is best
known to students nowadays by his engaging publications, issued
twenty years and more afterwards: "Rural Architecture," "Fermes
Ornées," and "Sketches for Country Houses," in the former of which
the plans of Belle Isle are included. It is, indeed, the only one of
his country-house designs known to have been carried out, or at
least to have survived, and it is also by far the most ingenious of a
series, the ingenuity, and sometimes the ingenuousness, of which is
their chief characteristic. Plaw became a leading master builder in



Westminster, and erected the existing church at Paddington (1788),
and built Montagu House, Portman Square, from James Stuart's
designs (1780). J. B. Papworth, who designed so much of Chelten-
ham, was his pupil. He died in Canada in 1820.

Using perhaps the most conspicuous site on Windermere, his
aim was clearly to provide the landscape with a focal point, and this
intention may well have suggested the circular plan. The whole
island was replanted and laid out in a formal style. But just at this
time, and particularly in the coteries to which the scenery of the
Lake District was beginning to appeal, the rising ideas were very
different, as we shall see.

The house is a true circle in plan of 54ft. diameter, the portico



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6.—BROTHERSWATER, AT THE FOOT OF THE KIRKSTONE PASS



7.—GRANGE, BORROWDALE



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8.—NEAR BOWDER STONE, BORROWDALE

Three of the hundred water-colours of Lake District scenery painted between 1780 and 1791 by John C. ("Warwick") Smith and now at Belle Isle

being the only portion projecting. Except for the portico, all the faces were originally equally important. The problem raised by such a plan, of disposing the "usual offices," is ingeniously met by planting the house in a small square sunken area nine feet deep, a feature which would not be suspected at a little distance. The half-basement is additionally masked by a low wall. Descent to the area is made by a spiral stair in one corner. The only external alteration made in later times has been the building up to one storey, with flat roofs, of two of the corners or spandrels of the area, to replace the older "below-stairs" accommodation. This, however, has been done in a sense in extension of the original plan and therefore carries the minimum of incongruity. The niches at either side of the portico are occupied by two beautiful marble figures of "Summer" and "Autumn" respectively, which even one who had no taste for sculpture of this kind would have to admit were exactly in the setting which called for them. The house is of very hard stone from Ecclerigg near by, but the carved capitals of the portico columns are of wood. An interesting feature of the design is the way in which the flues are all brought up to the middle of the dome and the chimneys form a cap or ring in which they alternate with the window lights to the drum over the main stair well. The parapet wall hides from below the skylights in the domed roof which light the attic floor, while yet permitting an ample distant view from them.

At the time it was built, the architectural style of Belle Isle Lodge and of the rectilinear plantations of conifers with which it was surrounded, looked rather to the passing than to the rising taste, especially of those to whom Lake District scenery was beginning to appeal. The confident classicism of Belle Isle obtained no better word from William Hutchinson ("Tour," published 1776) than "a Dutch Burgomaster's palace." On the scale of a landscape, every distinct evidence of habitation, cultivation, or boundary fence was deprecated by Repton or anathematised by Payne Knight. Nature, unimproved and untaught, could do no wrong artistically.

The water-colours illustrated are all taken from a large number painted by J. C. Smith in 1780-90 for the second owner of Belle Isle Lodge. They show a pleasing sensitiveness to the local effects of light and atmosphere, so plentiful in a mountainous district. In Fig. 6, for example, we are grateful that the artist, as some eighteenth-century topographical draughtsmen would not have been, was content to show us the clouds he actually saw instead of insisting on the complete profile of the hills ("Broadwater," its subject, is of course Brotherswater). They are, however, thoroughly romantic in conception, and this is even truer of the engravings from them. In Fig. 7—"Grange," in Borrowdale, we think

of Thomas Gray vicariously trembling at the danger run by the scalers of the crag on the left where the eagle dwelt, and only a couple of miles farther up the valley his "all further access is here barred to prying mortals. Only there is a little path for some weeks in the year passable to the dalesmen, but the mountains know well that these innocent people will not reveal the mysteries of their ancient kingdom." Such a house as Belle Isle appears in Fig. 11 (with its plantations as they were later modified) might well have been found in a picture by Claude Lorrain, but it was Salvator Rosa who was the exemplar of the Lake District critics. The water-colour (Fig. 8) "Near the Bowder Stone" was surely meant to suggest to the eighteenth-century eye the crags which Gray believed likely to fall on his head, and the lurking bandits whom William Gilpin loved to imagine. Popular appreciators of scenery such as Gilpin, romantic novelists like Amory, and the authors of Tours like the sentimental rhetorical Hutchinson, all tended to overdraw enormously the roughness and eccentricity of the Lake District's inhabitants and the wildness of nature. Every visible object had to make its contribution to the favourite tone of sentiment. Even before English's time the island seems to have been impressed into the service of landscape romanticism, to some extent, by Mr. Barlow, who mounted small cannon thereon. The discharge of cannon or the distant sound of bugles, to add to the impressiveness of scenery, was of course a favourite eighteenth-century device. Low-wood and all the more ambitious of the early Lakeland inns possessed artillery. The quietism and disciplined appreciativeness of the Wordsworthians, with its almost scientific respect for humble actuality, were not yet at hand.

It was probably of the newly planted Belle Isle that Wordsworth was thinking when he wrote to Beaumont: "I have no objection to large or even obtrusive houses in themselves. My dislike is to that system of gardening which, because a house happens to be large or splendid, and stands at the head of a large domain, establishes it as a principle that the house ought to *dye* all the surrounding country." Wordsworth perhaps regretted most the wholesale clearance inevitably accompanying a replanning, when he wrote in 1815 of the slight embanking of Belle Isle's shores, that "infinite possibilities of minute beauty were destroyed." For one reason or another, the contemporary condemnation of Belle Isle was unanimous. Hutchinson returned again to the attack, rather characteristically: "I am told, since my first publication, so partial is this gentleman to his own projects, that he has roused the angry genius of the lake to breathe destruction on those who disapprove his plan." At last, in 1781, Mr. English, who had spent £6,000, sold the island for £1,720 to Miss Isabella Curwen. E. W. HODGE.



9.—THE HEAD OF ULLSWATER, BY J. C. SMITH



10.—BELLE ISLE, LOOKING ACROSS TO BOWNESS FROM THE LANCASHIRE SIDE. A part of a painting by Sam Bough of Wigton, circa 1848



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11.—LOOKING NORTH FROM BELLE ISLE UP RYDALE TO FAIRFIELD
An engraving by Merigot after J. C. Smith, dated 1791

THE YEW TREE

WHEN IS IT POISONOUS? BY LIONEL EDWARDS

TIMBER has always been, and still is, one of the necessities of life. In the past, apart from building and fuel it supplied also our defence in those "wooden walls" of the Navy, before the days of steam. Even earlier it supplied the bows and arrows of the British archers, who, not even excepting the Genoese crossbowmen, were the finest in the world. The legendary feats of Robin Hood with the bow, who clove a wand in two at 400yds., are doubtless founded on fact. It must be borne in mind that everyone over twenty-four years old was not allowed to shoot at a target at a distance of less than 220yds. As a result of constant and compulsory practice they achieved amazing rapidity and had several arrows on the wing at one time, so that at short range they would be as deadly as an automatic of these days. Now their arrows were of ash, oak, or occasionally birch, but the bow was always of yew. These yew trees can be seen to this day in most country churchyards, whereby hangs a tale. About 1910, I remember when hunting in Worcestershire we went through a village on a Saturday, and the inhabitants almost to a man had gone to the adjoining village to the marriage of a popular neighbour. Hounds ran through the village. One of the field left a gate open on to the road. The cows got out and, strolling into the village, not only got into cottage gardens, but entered the churchyard, the gate of which also had been left open (not by the Hunt). The cows ate of the yews, and died. Result, an extremely expensive day's hunting, as the whole field had to fork out compensation, everyone being requested to pay his share. I have often heard farmers say hunting on Saturdays should not be allowed, the reason being that after mid-day on Saturdays the men go home, and the farmer himself has to do the milking and so forth, at any rate on the majority of the smaller farms. On the other hand, there are farmers to whom a day off on Saturday is the only free time possible, and these usually are those that hunt themselves, while it is obvious that the business man, with few exceptions, could not hunt at all if Saturdays were cut out. It is a difficult problem, and probably will remain unsolved.

On another occasion (post-war) we ran through a park in which cattle were "at tack" on a Saturday morning. A man opened and shut the gate behind us, but unfortunately, late in the afternoon, when the man had gone home, we ran through again, and this time someone left the gate open. Next day being Sunday, the owner of the cattle didn't see his beasts, but on Monday morning noticed he was two or three short. Their bodies were found near a yew tree in an adjoining covert—a very expensive afternoon hunt for the M.F.H., for this was a private pack.

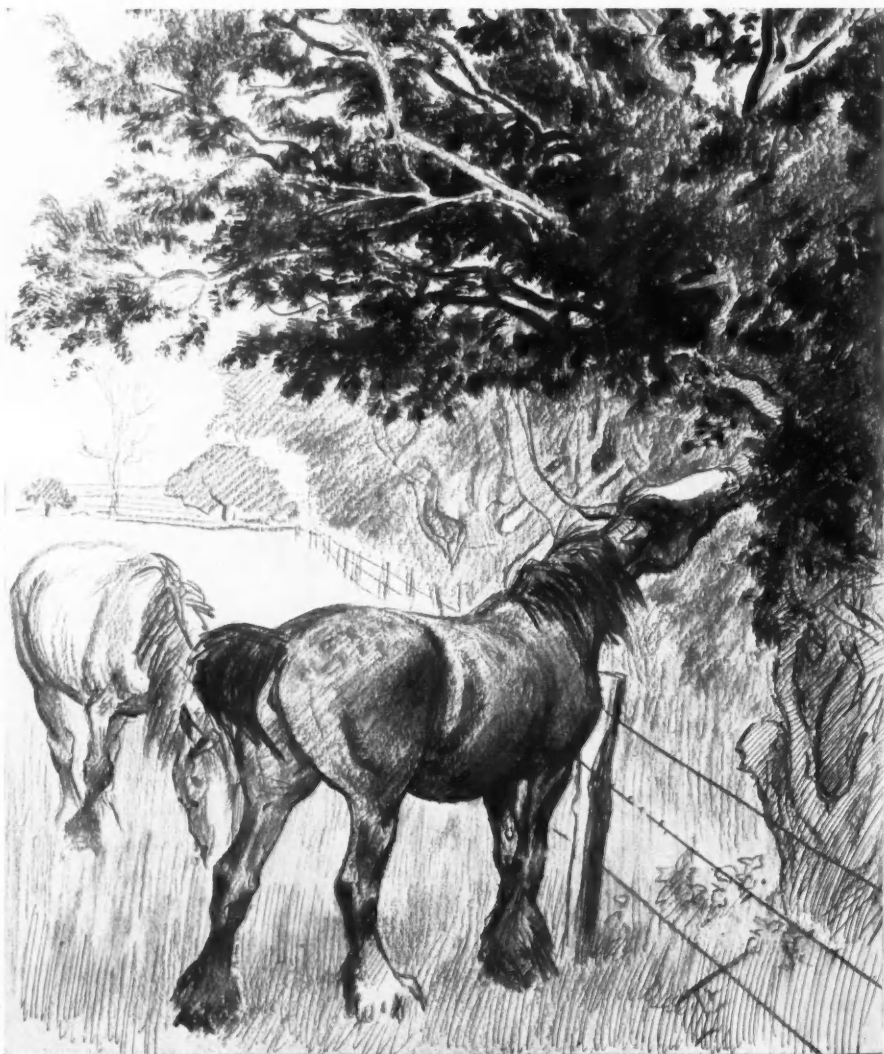
The yew, in fact, is responsible for lots of trouble in every place where it grows. A keeper (shooting pigeons for his own pocket) put up a hide made of yew in a hedge in a field in which were sheep. They ate the yew (which was by this time dead and brown), and died. The tenant claimed against the shooting landlord, and was paid. Although a man is responsible for the actions of his servants, I doubt if this claim was legal, but I am no lawyer. Yet it is obvious, if a farmer takes a farm on which there are yew trees, he does so with his eyes open and at his own risk, so that, unless the keeper brought the yew from other land, it seems a doubtful case. This yew poisoning is a most curious business. No one, not even the veterinary profession, seems to know anything about it. For example, fallow deer seem to eat yew with impunity, as every such tree in the local coverts is eaten off at their height. An interesting letter on that subject, which appeared in *COUNTRY LIFE* of May 25th, suggested that old bucks ate yew with impunity and young prickets died of it. The editorial comment on the letter made the suggestion that the quantity taken in relation to other foods was the deciding factor. I have seen goats eat yew with impunity, but I have also seen them die of yew poisoning. I have also seen cart-horses eat yew up to the great height that they can reach, and to this day these trees are trimmed off to that height as neatly as any topiary expert could

do it. On the other hand, I have seen several horses in the very same field (over a long period) die of yew poisoning. In the last war, 1914-18, I remember two American remounts dying of yew poisoning in a field in which local cart-horses had been grazed for years.

Now what is the actual condition which causes yew poisoning, bearing in mind that animals sometimes die, and sometimes eat it with impunity? I have heard many theories. Some say it is only the male yew. Some, only the female when in flower or in berry. Some say it is only poison when dying and brown (I know the latter to be incorrect). Some say it can be eaten with impunity if the animal is well fed and in good condition, but that to an empty stomach it is always fatal. I believe the latter part of this sentence to hold the only clue of any value—for this reason. Two different tenants have of late years had an adjoining field with many yew trees in the boundary fences. The first, whose beasts were always well fed, never lost any. The next tenant kept his beasts a bit short in winter, owing to the distance he had to carry hay to them. We had a heavy fall of snow. The yew branches snapped off with its weight, and the cattle ate the green yew. They all died except about five or six.

Another theory is that animals can eat yew provided they do not drink after eating. There may possibly be a clue contained in this idea, because the yew brought down by weight of snow, which proved so fatal, was wet. Now what is the defence against yew poisoning? There is none which is satisfactory. (1) You can ask your landlord's permission to cut all of them down; you probably won't get it. (2) You can put a barbed-wire fence round each tree; this is all right as a temporary defence, but yew soon grows and is then again in reach. (3) You can "shroud" the lower branches up to 15ft. and put a wire fence as well. This is fairly satisfactory; it lasts about two years by the end of which time the yew "shoots" will have grown out of the lower part of the trunk and will be soon within reach of any large animal.

Although yews and the topiary work which so often is seen in yew hedges are very attractive, their presence on or near a farm is merely another public nuisance.



"I HAVE SEEN CART-HORSES EAT YEW UP TO THE GREAT HEIGHT THAT THEY CAN REACH"

HARRY-O

A REVIEW BY RALPH EDWARDS

THE LETTERS OF LADY HARRIET CAVENDISH 1796-1809. Edited by Sir George Leveson Gower, K.B.E., and Iris Palmer. (John Murray, 18s.)

THIS is an enchanting volume of correspondence. The hackneyed epithet may be allowed to pass; Harriet Cavendish's letters cast a spell and as in a mirage evoke the past. The spell it is true would have been still stronger if the editors had taken their duties rather more seriously. They have too readily assumed that the letters written by Lady Harriet after she had become Lady Granville, and published nearly fifty years ago, are on every shelf, and that the members of this circle, so long dispersed will be as familiar to others as they are to them. But even on the brilliant society that adorned Devonshire House in its most famous years oblivion has blindly scattered her poppy, and some of its leading characters have faded out of mind. So much eager, passionate life, such a crowd of fair women and brave men in the full tide of health and energy—little did they ever really feel that a time would come when the dust of all of them would lie "in silent sealed-up biers" and an indifferent generation would actually need to be told who they were!

But if the brief Foreword and introductory headings to the chapters are quite inadequate as a biographical guide, Harriet sees to it that the characters represented by these unknown names shall henceforth be fixed for ever in our memories. They emerge from the shadows with startling vividness—Miss Trimmer, the governess perfectly named with her reverence for the proprieties and sage advice; the gossiping bevy of recent brides who "have as much emulation and rivalité amongst them as if there was a second apple promised to the biggest"; the ladies' maid, who lectures Harriet on her love affairs, or Mr. Motteux, who is "most particularly disagreeable" and had "a mixture of insolent familiarity in his manners with a strong and evident partiality for rank and distinction in his heart." These and a host of others flit in and out of the wings, but Harriet is in the centre of the stage all the time. And never for a moment does she fail to entertain, from the day when, as a plain little girl eleven years old, we first meet her walking round the pond in the Green Park, until on the last page she tells her brother "Hart" of her engagement to the handsome and accomplished Granville Leveson Gower, already the father of two children by her aunt, Lady Blessington. Witty, wise, gay and tenderly affectionate, throughout her youth she had need of all her courage and constancy. What a household it was in which to bring up a high-spirited girl—her adorable mother's most intimate friend was the Duke's mistress, and his two children by "Lady Liz" shared their governess with Harriet and her elder sister Georgiana, who at eighteen married Lord Morpeth and escaped to Castle Howard from the friction and intrigue of Devonshire House. Most of these letters are addressed to Lady Morpeth, and it was her counsel and sympathy that helped Harriet over the horrible period between the death of her adorable mother and the Duke's marriage to Lady Elizabeth Foster. How insupportable her position must have been may be judged by her references, free as they are from vain repinings, to the way in which Lady Elizabeth usurped the natural rights of the Duke's only unmarried daughter. She was "very disagreeable, doing the honours instead of me," always using the hated pronouns "we" and "us" when alluding to members of the family; though there were blessed interludes when Hart or Georgiana were at home and they all chattered away "comme s'il n'y avoit point de Lady Elizabeth au monde." She was fond of sprinkling her letters with French phrases and proverbs, and generally used them with a very happy effect, as when, being urged to tell her father that she had better not go to Mrs. Fitzherbert's because she was looked upon as the Prince's mistress, she dryly remarks: "Alas, it is no easy task to parler de cordes dans la maison d'un perdu."

Before Granville proposed Harriet had been surrounded by a troop of suitors—Frank Lawley, Frederick Byng, and the eligible heirs of various great houses. But rank and fortune were no passport to her favour. Her cousin Viscount Althorp seems to have thought she might do for him as a wife: he would at once have abandoned the notion if he could have looked over her shoulder as she wrote to her sister:

Althorp as he is, no reasonable woman can for a moment think of but as an eager huntsman. He has no more importance in society now (as he is remembered) than the chairs and tables. He neither improves, heeds or values it. It is all one to him if he is amused or bored with pleasant or unpleasant people, listening to musick, playing at cards. He does it all, but as a way of passing through that portion of his time which is a dead weight upon his hands. Evenings and Sundays are to him visible penance and that time and the hour go through them his undisguised and only consolation. But when he appears at breakfast in his red jacket and jockey cap, it is a sort of intoxication of delight that must be seen to seem credible and one feels the same good-natured pleasure as at seeing a Newfoundland dog splash into the water, a goldfinch out of his cage, or a mouse run out of his trap.

She did not suffer fools gladly, and she was called upon to endure more than her fair share of them. She played the game with zest according to the rules, but when it was over she retired to make her mischievous and pithy comments on the players. She hated shams, insincerity and every kind of affectation, and some

of her most caustic comments are reserved for people who gushed, or too openly displayed their emotions. Sir George Leveson Gower, Harry-O's grandson, as a small boy remembers her in the last years of her life at Chiswick House, "an impressive old lady with her big black bonnet, dark clothes and down right manner." She used to tell him in her caustic way that he was "one of the most agreeable of her acquaintance." By that time, one feels, though her heart was still warm, she had few illusions left about humanity.

GERMANY TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

So fast is the race of events that even books hot from the press become almost instantly out of date. Although this applies in various details to Otto Strasser's two books, *HITLER AND I* and *GERMANY TOMORROW* (Cape 8s. 6d. each) it does not invalidate his main arguments and conclusions. Here and there we feel that this leading German opponent of Hitler—now of course in exile—prophesies a little too confidently, and once we get a shock when he proposes to copy Nazi brutalities for the persuasion of Nazis. But in the main his outline of a possible plan for the future of Germany as part of a federated, peaceful Europe is both able and persuasive. He describes the Nazi dictatorship as the ice over a river and declares that the ice has been growing thinner year by year, so that now it "still seems as firm as in the past, but it can be smashed with a single blow of an axe." The fact that German prisons and concentration camps are fuller now than in 1933 supports his belief; so does the calculation that by now about ten million Germans have suffered personally or in their families from Hitler's methods. The author does not blink one of the strangest and most disheartening facts about anti-Nazi Germans: that, even in the freedom of exile, they have not been able in seven years to band themselves together. Some centralised society would have the greatest influence both among opponents in the *Reich* itself and among sympathisers in other countries; but it does not exist. One other point may be picked out for the benefit of ourselves: the author's insistence that "the principal aid to peace will be anything that will acquaint the Germans with . . . the facts and nothing else." Both books are valuable helps to knowledge, understanding and constructive thought.

A WOMAN IN THE HIMALAYAS

The lure of the mountains and the urge to seek tranquillity and a deeper sense of reality among their heights are almost irresistible to Miss Bip Pares, the writer of *HIMALAYAN HONEYMOON* (Hodder and Stoughton, 5s.) and she possesses the power to infuse all who read it with something of her own feelings with regard to them. The journey through Sikkim on the borders of Tibet, where rough roads, rapid changes of temperature and giddy heights do nothing to daunt her spirit, is told with a charm and simplicity which make the book a very human document. No one, too, who has studied the author's monochromes and sketches which illustrate the text can fail to feel the lofty peace, mystery and aloof dignity of these mountain ranges which so stirred and inspired her throughout her journey. To share a *dak* bungalow for a week with the Everest Expedition was an experience in itself, and we become very well acquainted with these intrepid explorers in the pages of her book from the moment when they arrived to the time when she and her husband bade them a reluctant farewell. There is not a little of the poet and philosopher, as well as the artist, to be found in *HIMALAYAN HONEYMOON*, her sparkling account of each day during this difficult journey, which would have tried the endurance and strength of most women. The author must have proved herself to her fellow-travellers to be what she certainly appears to us—a good companion and a good sport.

THE GOOD LIFE

With great modesty, Mr. L. H. Myers assumes, in his preface to *THE POOL OF VISHNU* (Cape, 9s. 6d.), that readers will have forgotten its memorable predecessor, "The Root and the Flower." So he sketches here the story of that earlier book before continuing it in the new one. But Dr. Johnson once pronounced, "You don't read a novel of Richardson for the story. If you read a novel of Richardson for the story, you go out and hang yourself." And something of the sort is true also of Mr. Myers' work. We may grow a little confused over his Indian characters or their adventures, but never over the utterances of his calm and noble mind. How blandly perfect a thrust is this, for instance: "There is no danger in religion so long as it doesn't touch upon the question of money." And how profound are his comments on totalitarian errors, although no names are ever used. "There is no greatness at the end of your road—only despair. Spirit, which must stream through the individual man . . . must stream through society as well." The author's whole philosophy and vision spring from one eternal law: "Men are by nature adventurous, generous, and gentle. These are the natural graces of mankind." To read this book is to be lifted for a timeless moment above the battle, and to return to it fortified and refreshed.

BOOKS EXPECTED

SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY, by Lord Halifax is to appear early this month from Oxford University Press. Among forthcoming books the Press also promises *ENGLISH ASSOCIATION: ESSAYS AND STUDIES*, edited by Mr. Percy Simpson. The contents will include "Housman, 1939," by Mr. H. W. Garrod, "The Language of the King's Quair," by Sir W. A. Craigie, "Sir Walter Raleigh's 'Farewell' Letter to his Wife in 1608: A Question of Authenticity," by Miss Agnes M. C. Lathom, "Eighteenth Century Poetic Diction," by Mr. Geoffrey Tillotson, "Realism in English Poetry," by Mr. V. de Sola Pinto, and "Curiosities in a Mediaeval Manuscript," by Mr. C. L. Wrenn. From the same source comes *A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF EDWARD GIBBON*, by Miss J. E. Norton. Mr. John Murray promises us *LADY BESSBOROUGH AND HER FAMILY CIRCLE*, by the Earl of Bessborough, among his autumn publications, and also *OUR PRINCESSES AT HOME*, a book of informal photographs by Studio Lisa, sold in aid of the Red Cross.

PRESERVATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

By MRS. COTTINGTON TAYLOR



(Above) The introduction this year of Snap Vacuum Closures enables 2 lb. jam jars to be used for sterilising fruit and vegetables. When bottling vegetables it is essential to use a pressure cooker, by which the temperature inside the cooker can be raised to 240 degrees F.

(Courtesy of Graham Farish)

(Below) Testing the seal of a jam jar fitted with Snap Vacuum Closures. As the tops of all jam jars are not entirely uniform, it is important to make certain that the closures fit the jars securely before commencing sterilisation



MY work rarely gives me an opportunity to listen to wireless programmes, but on Sunday the set was by chance switched on just as Mr. Howard Marshall was about to conduct a test in Good Citizenship. "Is your conscience clear? Have you bottled any fruit, if not, are you planning to do so?" was one of several questions, the answers to which would decide whether those taking part would or would not qualify as good citizens. The replies were most interesting, and I have no doubt reminded thousands of listeners of a duty that quite possibly they had overlooked.

While it is immensely important this year to preserve all surplus garden produce by one of the methods available, it is no less important to take special precautions to ensure that the process is correctly carried out so that neither time, food nor fuel be wasted.

THE CAUSE OF DECAY

A brief reference to the cause of decay in fruit and vegetables will explain how it is arrested by bottling, and why the food then remains wholesome for a long period.

While apples and pears remain in good condition much longer than soft fruits, like raspberries, strawberries, currants, and tomatoes, all fruit in time "goes bad" owing to the presence on the outside and in the fruit itself of microscopic organisms—bacteria, moulds and yeast. Fortunately, these are all destroyed by heating to a temperature of 165° Fahr. for a short period. The presence of acid in the fruit is valuable in destroying the spores of bacteria which often survive the heating process.

In addition to these living organisms, chemical substances called enzymes, also present in fruit, cause spoilage, but these again are destroyed by heat. To familiarise oneself with "enzymes," it is interesting to know that the discoloration of cut apples and pears is due to their action, and it is also worth knowing that the enzymes contained in pineapple prevent a jelly setting if fresh pineapple or its juice be added to any cold pudding containing gelatine. Boiling the fruit or juice for a few minutes kills the enzyme, and the setting qualities of gelatine are then no longer affected.

BOTTLING AND CANNING

The foregoing remarks show that if fruit is heated to a certain temperature the living organisms and enzymes which produce decay are destroyed. There is, however, another important point to be considered. These microscopic organisms abound in the air in large numbers, and in order that the fruit which has been sterilised may remain wholesome, it is essential to protect it from contact with fresh organisms. This explains the whole process of sterilisation, which can be divided into two parts: (1) heating to kill the living organisms, and (2) rendering the container airtight to prevent the entrance of fresh organisms.

BOTTLING IN JAM JARS

In the past, when vacuum bottles were not available, ordinary jam jars were used and sealed by home methods, covering with wax or mutton fat, and tying down with paper, methods which were

not always successful. This year, with the introduction of Snap Vacuum Closures, ordinary 2lb. glass jam jars can be converted into vacuum jars, with a considerable saving of expense.

The preparation and sterilising of the fruit are identically the same, whether the tall vacuum jars are used or jam jars closed with Snap Fasteners. There is only one small modification which I personally advocate, and to which I will refer later.

TWO METHODS OF BOTTLING

There are two methods by which sterilisation can be effected: (1) moist heat, (2) dry heat. The first is achieved by heating the bottles in a large vessel of water. A steriliser, if it is available, is, of course, very convenient, but a large saucepan, bucket, fish kettle, zinc bath, or even a clothes boiler can be used for the purpose. It is only necessary to have a vessel deep enough to cover the jars completely with water. (2) When using the dry or oven method, the bottles are prepared in exactly the same way, but instead of being sterilised under water, oven heat is used.

In households where an "Aga" or "Esse" is installed the oven method is particularly convenient, as the temperatures of the cooler ovens are practically uniform and consequently make sterilising a simple process.

PREPARATION OF THE JARS

(1) Wash the jars thoroughly. (2) Prepare the fruit in the usual way. (3) Pack it tightly into the jars, using a small wooden spatula or smooth stick. (4) Cover the fruit completely with syrup or water. The use of syrup is recommended, particularly as 2lb. of sugar per head has been allowed by the Ministry of Food for the purpose. When sugar is not scarce, use 3lb. to 4lb. of sugar to a gallon of water, but in war-time two pounds of sugar to a gallon of water will suffice. (5) Place the rubber rings in position, then put on the lids and clips. (6) Put the jars in the steriliser or pan, placing them on a small stand or on some non-conducting material such as slatted wood or a piece of old blanket, to obviate breakages. Add cold water until the jars are completely submerged, then heat very slowly, taking approximately 1½ hours for the water to reach 170° Fahr., and allow it to remain at this temperature for about ten to twenty minutes according to the fruit.

I mentioned earlier that when using Snap Vacuum Closures there is one modification which should be made, in view of the fact that it is not possible without a thermometer (and many people bottle fruit without one) to judge accurately when a temperature of 165° Fahr. has been reached. The most inexperienced of workers cannot fail to know when water is boiling, and therefore it is wiser to heat the water until boiling point is reached and allow the bottles to remain at boiling point for three or four minutes. I feel it is far better to risk slight over-cooking or bursting of the fruit than failure. (7) When the cooking time is completed, remove the bottles from the steriliser on to a wooden table or linoleum-covered surface, not on to a metal tray as this might risk cracking the bottles. Next day every bottle should be tested to see whether

it is airtight. To do this, remove the clips—they are no longer needed—unscrew the bands and raise each bottle from the table by lifting it by the lid. If this is possible, and the lid remains firm, it can safely be presumed that the bottles are airtight. They should then be put into a cool cupboard and examined once a week for the first three or four weeks. This is to avoid wasting the contents of any bottle that might show signs of fermentation. Any that are not keeping well should be used at once.

The same method must be followed when the oven is to be used. After the bottles are packed and sealed they should be placed on a board or a baking tray covered with sand and placed in an oven of very moderate heat for about 1½ hours. When small bubbles are seen to rise inside the jars and the fruit looks cooked, it can safely be removed. Advice as to which oven is the most suitable for the purpose is included in the manufacturers' instruction book. Two-pound jam jars with Snap Vacuum Closures can be sterilised in the oven just as efficiently as they can in a boiler.

FRUIT BOTTLING IN WAR-TIME

In households where there is a large quantity of surplus fruit it is economical to bottle a proportion without syrup or water. In this way twice and possibly three times more fruit can be accommodated in one bottle than when the fruit is carefully

packed and covered with syrup. To do this, moisten the bottom of the saucepan to prevent the fruit sticking. With juicy fruit, black currants, raspberries, no more water is needed. Put the lid on the pan, and place over very gradual heat to begin with, until the juice is "drawn." Then stew it very lightly, fill 2lb. jam jars with the fruit, put the rubber bands, lids and clip in position, and sterilise exactly as described.

The advantage of preserving a proportion of fruit in this way is that, although its appearance in the bottle is not so attractive, it can, as it contains no water, be used for jam-making throughout the winter, when a little sugar has been accumulated for the purpose. Concentrated fruit of this kind is also better for making ice-creams and other cold puddings.

BOTTLING VEGETABLES

Owing to the fact that vegetables, unlike fruit, do not contain acid and are more likely to be contaminated with soil bacteria than fruit, special precautions must be taken when bottling them, and for this reason the Ministry of Agriculture advises against the home bottling of vegetables unless a pressure cooker is used. A pressure cooker enables the temperature inside it to be raised to 240° Fahr., 28° above that of boiling water. Advice on the preparation of vegetables and method of bottling them will be given on request.

CORRESPONDENCE

WILDFOWLERS AND COAST-WATCHING

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—With the coming of shorter days the difficulties of watching our coasts will increase, and any suggestions that would aid those who are undertaking this onerous task ought to be welcomed. As an old wildfowler and naturalist I should like to point out to those in charge that hundreds of miles of our coastline are already policed night and day by Mother Nature, and, with the advent of our bird migrants from the north as the colder weather becomes due, the bird volunteers will be increased by tens of thousands at no expense to the nation. The real difficulty is to harness this mass of potential watchers to the needs of the day; and this is where the military will fail and lose invaluable help unless they are prepared to use their imagination and accept civilian advice.

It is taken for granted that practically all wildfowling round the coast will be ruled out for the duration of the war, and, this being the case, shore and sea birds will more than ever before follow their regular habits. These comprise keeping to well known air-roads or flight-lines, feeding in well known places at stated times (ruled by the tides and weather conditions), and finally resting at given times in their usual haunts. Any divergence from or changing of these habits must be promptly looked into, for it may be the warning that all is not well.

Many readers of COUNTRY LIFE, sportsmen, wildfowlers and naturalists, are specially qualified to help in interpreting the actions and habits of our shore birds to those who are in charge of lonely stretches of coast. There should be no question of an age limit, for the experience that age alone can give in this important field of observation is invaluable. Even if debarred from using a gun this coming winter, sportsmen may get all the thrills they desire, and render invaluable help in bird-watching as indicated above, and with the help of a good pair of field-glasses could each keep quite a large section of coastline under observation, and free regular watchers for rest or other duties.

Many of your readers have experienced the difficulties of approaching an objective on the shore because of the efficient policing of the bays and creeks by the lonely redshank or curlew. Now is the time to put their watchfulness to a good use. The green plover for many months of the year will give warning of any intruder on the marshes, and even endeavour to drive him off single-handed. Solitary herring-gulls will prove a source of trial and tribulation to anyone endeavouring to hide among the rocks or dunes. Even the black-bird is not to be despised as a watcher, for he too will give warning of any stranger sneaking up a hedgerow, and the jay will do

equally good service in woods and covers. Indeed, we have a most valuable asset in our bird policemen, if only we have the sense and imagination to use their powers of observation and add them to our own.—ERNEST A. LITTEN.

A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE VILLAGE CHURCH

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Your readers may be interested to see this photograph of a Buckinghamshire village church which happily escaped the usual sweeping Victorian restoration so that its interior is one of the few that show the kind of setting in which our forefathers worshipped a century and a half ago. The guide-books have nothing particular to say of Lower Winchendon Church, and even the description of it in the Historical Monuments volume on Buckinghamshire gives one no idea of its charm, for almost everything that gives it character, apart from the structure itself, was introduced after 1714, and so remains outside the Commissioners' purview. The Jacobean pulpit is indeed mentioned, but not the Georgian additions to it that converted it into a three-decker, nor is there any reference to the neat box pews or the western gallery for the village choir and orchestra. It is true that an organ has been introduced, but it is tucked away in a corner of the gallery where

it is not in the least aggressive. The old brass chandeliers, the Royal arms hanging from the front of the gallery, a large hatchment and a board over the tower arch recording the gift of a clock to the church in the year 1772, all contribute to the picture, while the roof, which seems to have been reconstructed in 1677, is an interesting example of a local carpenter's work carrying on, rather more crudely perhaps, the old mediæval tradition.—C. L.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The revised wage-scale of farm workers only goes part of the way to achieving its long-term object: the raising of the status of farm work in relation to better-paid trades. This, it has always seemed to me, would be much more effectively achieved by grading the types of agricultural labour, and the wages attaching to them.

The existing procedure is to have a minimum basic rate on which all the men engaged as farm hands are rated. We know, but the average townsman does not, that the highly skilled men—the cowman, horseman and the like—cannot do their work within the scheduled number of hours on which the basic rate is fixed, and that, working a sixty-hour week, they receive a higher rate of wages; but while there is recognition of the extra hours necessarily worked, there is no recognition of their skill in the weekly rate of wages paid. What encouragement on the new basis is there for a man to become a skilled man?—F. MALCOLM BOND.

KEEPING RABBITS

TO THE EDITOR

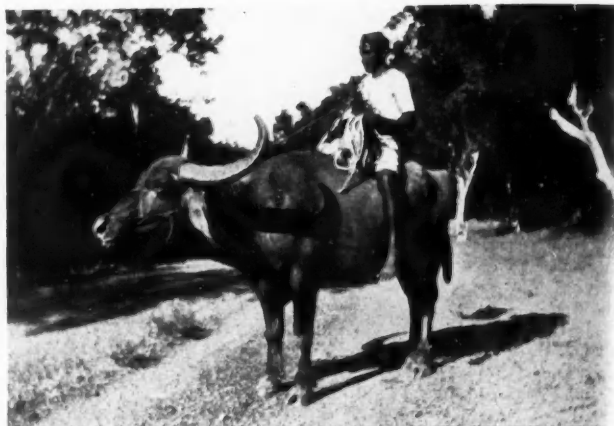
SIR,—I have read with interest the letter from H. C. Long which appears in your issue of July 20th. There is no doubt but that many thousands of people are now starting to keep rabbits, having recognised the fact that these animals are the most economical converters of waste into highly nutritious meat. Actually, under favourable conditions rabbits can be reared to killing age (about four months) on waste products alone, and without the purchase of any concentrated feeding-stuffs. A good breeding doe should be expected to produce something like fifty pounds of rabbit flesh in one year. Many newcomers, however, experience problems which they would like solving in order to make their enterprise the success which it should be. This Council has a number of leaflets and booklets available, and these, together with answers to more specific enquiries, will gladly be sent to any of your readers who care to send a stamp to cover postage to me as Secretary of the British Rabbit Council, Institute of Animal Genetics, Kings Buildings West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—JAMES N. PICKARD.



LOWER WINCHENDON CHURCH



THE CAPTIVE BUFFALO BETWEEN HIS GUARDS



TAMED AND DOMESTICATED

CAPTURING WILD BUFFALOES IN CEYLON

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

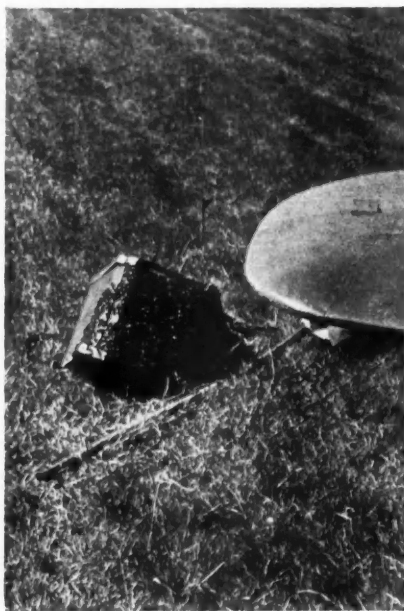
SIR,—The capturing of wild buffaloes in Ceylon, for which a royalty is levied by the Government, is one of the most exciting sports in the island. Like the catching of wild elephants, it is a highly specialised diversion because of the great danger it entails and the uncommon demand it makes on one's courage and caution. Capturing buffaloes in *kraals* is not much resorted to now owing to the considerable thinning of the herds. But a device made use of in certain parts of rural Ceylon is to catch them during the rutting season by the employment of a female decoy. The operator first climbs a large tree, hiding himself in the branches. Closely tethered to the trunk right under him is a she-buffalo in heat, trained in the gay art of deception and fascination. The wild male-suitor, scenting the female in the exuberance of his ardour, approaches her, and while engaged in coquetting, the shrewd operator's noose of deer-hide is thrown round his wide-sweeping, crescentic horns, and well tightened. The other end of the rope, strongly lashed to the crook of a sambhur deer horn, is placed against the fork of a strong tree or bush on the line of flight of the scared and enraged brute. Once this is cleverly done, the beast is well under control, and starvation for a day or two tends to reduce his wild ferocity and tame him to comparative submission. Even then he is fierce, and two tame trained buffaloes, one on either side of the captive, have to be tied (as in the picture) to bring him along the jungle paths and open spaces to the nearest village. It will not then be long before he is "broken in" to render service to the peasantry. And when he is thoroughly domesticated he will even consent to carry his owner on his back along the long, long forest road, although buffalo-riding is not common in Ceylon.—S. V. O. SOMANADER, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

SOUTHEY'S SCHOOL AT CORSTON

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—At the Somerset village of Corston, beside the Avon, three or four miles west of Bath, is this charming ample-fronted building, now a farmhouse. It dates from the end of the seventeenth century, as its lower range of

windows shows, and has a large shell hood over its doorway. The poet, Southey, went to school here; he writes in praise of the village and its beautiful setting in "The Retrospect." Before it became a school the building had been the manor house.—F. R. W.



A SWARM IN THE AERODROME

AIR-MINDED BEES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The swarm of bees illustrated chose the unusual site of the wheel chock of an aeroplane, and in doing so caused more panic to a crew working on the machine than a flight of Jerry aeroplanes could have done. The moment the bees arrived the engine was started, but this effort to disperse them failed, and as they settled down on the chock work was resumed.—HOWARD BARRETT.

THE NUTCRACKER AND THE NUTHATCH

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In your issue of July 6th a correspondent asked whether the nutcracker was frequently to be found in this country. There was a nutcracker in my garden the whole of last winter, and my gardener informs me they have been there for many years. Before consulting him I had noticed that nuts, which had been put out for squirrels in an inverted coconut up a tree, were continually going, and I could not find the empty shells round the tree, nor did I see the squirrels anywhere near the tree. Subsequently my chauffeur heard knocking on a tree, and saw the nutcracker hammering at a nut which he had wedged into a crevice in an oak tree. I did not actually see the bird myself at close quarters, but I did hear it, and, on showing him the illustration of the nutcracker in Thorburn's book, he was absolutely positive that this was the bird.—REGINALD MOSELEY, D.D., Craig-y-Don, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.

[We think that our correspondent is confusing the nuthatch and nutcracker. The latter is a bird of dark plumage with light specks, about the size of a jackdaw, found in the forests of northern Europe and Siberia, but a rare visitor to Britain; the former is a small bird in R.A.F. blue with orange-buff breast, quite common in our woods and shrubberies, where it makes a practice of gathering nuts, wedging them into crevices of the bark of trees and dealing with them as described.—Ed.]

ON THE YORKSHIRE MOORS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—High up on the moors above Masham, Yorkshire, and about two miles from Swinton Hall, the Ordnance maps site a Druids' temple. The picture gives an impression of this interesting structure. Actually, it is a model of a heathen temple, erected by William Danby of Swinton about 1820. Composed of immense blocks of stone, the temple consists of an outer and inner circle, a cave and a chapel. Mock altars and stones in different forms are raised in the large circle, such as were used by the priests of the Druidical religion. The amount of labour in the construction must have been prodigious. It helped to provide work for the unemployed during hard times.—J. A. CARPENTER.



WHERE SOUTHEY WENT TO SCHOOL



A RECONSTRUCTION OF A DRUIDS' TEMPLE

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

A GREAT SCOTTISH GOLFER

I SHOULD like to try to pay a little tribute to an old friend and a great golfer, Mr. John Ernest Laidlay, who died on the fifteenth of last month. His deeds must be familiar to the youngest of golfers and those having the least regard for the records of the past, but I suppose that to the present generation he is only a name. That is hard for golfers of my generation to realise, for to us there is no name that has more stirring and romantic a ring. We first read of him or even gazed on him with boyish hero-worship. When we grew up we had perhaps the honour of playing with him, and to the end of his life we joined in an occasional meeting with him, perhaps at a match at Sunningdale and in listening to his so eminently characteristic talk, that had such a pleasant little bite in it.

His best or almost his best game stayed with him till he was well on in life, for he last played for Scotland in 1911, when he was fifty-one; but of course he had been at the real height of his power and fame much earlier. He belongs first of all to the era of the early amateur championships, when he, Mr. John Ball and Mr. Horace Hutchinson made up a leading triumvirate, closely followed by another, Mr. Leslie Balfour, Mr. Alexander Stuart and Mr. Mure Fergusson. The stars of Mr. Hilton and Mr. Tait had not then quite risen, and those six (perhaps I should add the names of Mr. MacFie and Mr. Frank Fairlie) made up a small, outstanding band, between whom there was a keen rivalry, unlike any to be found to-day when the number of first-class players is so much larger and more widely spread. The leaders in those days were more sure to meet one another in any tournament and went perhaps farther afield for the chance of flying at one another's throats. There were fewer courses, and so Scotland went oftener adventuring to Hoylake and Westward Ho! If it was a time of narrower golf it was a time of great golf, and there were great players. Mr. Laidlay's record at the end of the eighties and the beginning of the nineties was a remarkable one. He won the Championship, both times at St. Andrews, in 1889 and 1891; he was runner-up three times, in 1888, 1890 and 1893; he was second in one Open Championship and ought by all accounts to have won it but for—how rare an aberration on his part!—his putting. As to his medals, they were numberless—at North Berwick, Muirfield, St. Andrews, and also farther afield, at Prestwick and Hoylake; the books tell me he won in all 131 of them.

And now, as those who never saw him may ask, what sort of a player was he? Well, he was a very odd, characteristic sort of player, with a style not perhaps very impressive at a first glance but soon to be recognised as one of genius and capable of deadly thrusts. "His miserable imitators swarm on every links in the Lothians." If so they made but a poor effort at copying him, for I never saw anyone who played in the least like him. To take first of all his driving, which was, I think, the least strong and consistent part of his game: he stood with a wide straddle, much weight on his left foot, his right foot drawn far back; he held the club very nearly at the bottom of the grip, and he addressed the ball with the heel of the club. And, of course, he used the overlapping grip, and had used it before anyone else. Taylor and Vardon found it out for themselves at Westward Ho! and Jersey respectively, but in point of priority of claim Mr. Laidlay is by years the first. However, I am told by an only moderately learned writer that he was "one of the first converts to the Vardon grip." His habit of holding the club short came, as he told me, almost by chance. Before one championship at St. Andrews he was driving very badly and took out Willie Campbell to cure him. All sorts of remedies were tried but in

vain, and at last Campbell, in disgust and despair, exclaimed: "Take a shorter grip of your club." The charm worked; the championship was won, and the winner held his club short ever afterwards. I have heard him proclaim one or two interesting beliefs in regard to wooden club play, apart from his well known habit of buying a brand-new brassey on the eve of a match. One was that it was important for the legs to be stiff and firm at the moment of hitting, and another was that a man who was off his driving should try leaning his head down on his right shoulder. Most fervently of all he preached the doctrine of standing far from the ball, holding that as soon as a player began to creep in he began to go off. A small instance of this which I like to remember comes back to me from a day at Mid-Surrey in 1919, when I won the *Golf Illustrated* Gold Vase. Mr. Laidlay was looking on and encouraged me very kindly. Afterwards he wrote me a letter of congratulation which ended "You were standing miles from the ball."

It was, of course, his iron play that was really formidable and bore most distinctly the hall-mark of genius. He was a fine cleek player, and admitted to a preference for taking a cleek rather than a brassey, even though he knew he could not quite get up with it. It was his pitching, however, and his run-up shots that were most to be feared. The old North Berwick course, before it was lengthened, was a perfect school for the pitcher and a paradise for him when he had learnt his art, and it was Mr. Laidlay's home course. Before Taylor arrived on the scene he was generally held to be the most deadly of all mashie players, and his use of that club was again entirely characteristic. In the earlier editions at any rate of the Badminton volume there is a good drawing of him playing a pitch, though his name is not given and the picture is merely called "Of the left leg." He put the ball horribly and consistently near the hole, and his familiar saying has often been quoted: "I suppose I must trust to a pitch and a putt." His trust in either or both was entirely justified, for he was truly excellent, with rather a crouching, straddling stance and a putting cleek. Often his putts looked as if they would be short, for his principle was, in Bobby Jones's words, to "make the ball die at the hole"; but they hardly ever were, for the ball came creeping and stealing on. "Steals," indeed, seems the perfect word to describe much of his play round the green, so gentle and insinuating was his touch and so lethal the result. I did not see, alas! but I always remember Mr. Hilton's account of one such shot that he played in the final of the championship at St. Andrews in 1891. I can, where I now am, only quote it from memory. The match was halved; they went on to the nineteenth, and Mr. Hilton was sitting comfortably on the green in two below the hole; Mr. Laidlay had hit a "wicked hook" with his cleek and was away to the left. Those who know the course will realise that, with the hole cut well up the green, he had a shot of fiendish difficulty and delicacy to play, in which the ball must only reach the top of the green and totter gently down; if he overdid the strength in the least he was lost. He played it to perfection; the ball came on and on to lie stone dead; he got his half in four and won the match at the twentieth. In those days and for a long while afterwards he putted with a cleek, rather flat, rather light and rather lofted as I recall it. It grew so light and "tinny" that in its and its owner's old age it was discarded for an aluminium putter, and it must be owned that Mr. Laidlay putted just as well with it. I hope, however, that the old cleek is safe and sound, to be preserved for ever as a memorial of a great golfer.

TWO YEAR OLD RACING

A BREEDER'S NOVEL IDEA

IN a recent article, dealing primarily with the necessity of an early resumption of racing for the salvation of the bloodstock-breeding industry, Mr. J. A. Hirst, of the Sezincote Stud at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, makes a novel, unorthodox, in fact almost revolutionary suggestion. It is that, during the war at any rate, two year old races should be divided into races for those who, on breeding, are not likely in later years to be able to stay farther than six or seven furlongs, and races for those who, again on pedigree, are likely to be endowed with a sufficiency of stamina to enable them to encompass any reasonable distance while lacking the initial acceleration of the others. Put simply, Mr. Hirst's idea is that there should be a separation of the prospective sprinter from the prospective stayer.

Now those two words "sprinter" and "stayer" need understanding, for the qualities which they connote are not, as many believe, just haphazard occurrences, but are dependent on definite and distinct anatomical and physiological differences.

Some scientists look upon the nervous system as the main differential factor; others, like Stewart McKay, whose book on stamina in the racehorse is a classic of its kind, attribute it to the heart; and others still, like the late Professor Robertson, maintain that the actual muscle fibres, which differ markedly in length, shape and contractibility in the two varieties of racehorse,

are the seat of the difference. This is not the place in which to go into these scientific arguments; undoubtedly the differences exist, and it is better to regard the three factors as working together towards a common result. On this basis it can easily be understood that the more highly strung and more easily stimulated nervous system, working on the more excitable heart and the shorter and more easily contractible muscle fibres of the sprinter, produces a condition in which the waste products of muscle contraction accumulate more rapidly than they can be excreted, with the result that a state of what is called "fatigue" sets in, and the horse gives out, whereas in the stayer, with his more evenly balanced nervous system, his more equable heart, and his longer and more slowly contracting muscle fibres, there is a level intake and output, so that there is no accumulation of waste products and a longer distance can be covered before, if ever, fatigue sets in.

On the face of it it may be true, as Mr. Hirst writes, that "under present conditions it may be the most dangerous thing a stoutly bred horse can do to show great speed in two year old races, and thus tempt owner and trainer to make the most of this speed, to the prejudice of the horse's future career." Were Mr. Hirst writing for the benefit of the owners and trainers, and there are many of them, who buy "flashily" bred yearlings and run them to death as two year olds, with the sole idea of prompt returns

in prize-money and no thought of the future, it would be easy to agree; but Mr. Hirst is not writing for either owners or trainers in this category, but for those who, like himself and a few more, breed horses with the one idea of improving the stamina of the British thoroughbred, and so have but little interest in two year old racing other than its use as a necessary stimulant to development and natural maturity. From this point of view it is doubtful if Mr. Hirst's suggestion is a good one. Sprinters, like precocious children, come to hand and mature early; stayers, like their more placid counterparts in the human sphere, take longer to develop and still longer to mature thoroughly. Actually they are never ready really to race as youngsters. Would not one race, or at most two, against a more matured natural sprinter or sprinters do them far more good as a stimulant to development and maturity than, say, half a dozen races in company with similarly under-developed competitors? A couple of real "pull-outs" would probably loosen things up and start things going far better than a series of races run in what might seem less exacting conditions but which might in fact be more dangerous through the levelness of the runners leading to hard races which do infinite harm to youngsters.

Mr. Hirst may be right; but looking back over the two year old programme of Fred Darling's charges, who either went on to classic honours or were fancied for these events, or the very

similar methods employed by Joe Lawson in the early preparation of his best horses, many of whom have emanated from the Sezinco Stud in recent years, the change seems unnecessary. Moreover, Mr. Hirst's qualifications for entry to these "bred-to-be-stayers" events are far too stringent; he suggests that they should be "confined to horses whose sires and dams' sires were winners over a distance of 1½ miles or over." Applied to the actual sire this is reasonable, but to apply it to the sire of the dam would be to eliminate the get of mares by such famous sires of the dams of winners as, to mention but two, Stefan the Great and Friar Marcus, with the result that neither the Derby winner, Blue Peter, nor the triple-crown victor, Bahram, would have been eligible to compete. Mr. Hirst's qualifications are only tentative; a better idea would be to confine the entry to "horses by sires and from dams by sires the produce of whom, other than two year olds, have won over an average distance of eight or more furlongs." It might be said that these averages would be difficult to obtain, but they are given each year in the *Bloodstock Breeders' Review* and form a far more reliable guide to the capabilities of a sire as a sire than the mere record of his own racing performances.

Even if one cannot entirely agree with Mr. Hirst, he is to be congratulated on suggesting a reform. There are many wanted in the bloodstock world, and the present is an ideal time to discuss them.

ROYSTON.

THE ESTATE MARKET

"FOR THE DURATION": A WARNING

IN their anxiety to deal with property at the present time, many owners, or tenants who are entitled to sublet premises, are jumping at offers to take their houses "for the duration of the war." Memories are short, and technicalities, such as the difference in the period of actual fighting and the date of the formal termination of a war, are apt to be forgotten. Probably by far the greater number of those who are now letting accommodation "for the duration" visualise the cessation of hostilities as the terminal point of the agreement. But what they intend and what may be the legal interpretation hereafter of the expressions used in the agreements are two different things. There is reason to think that, particularly in regard to tenancies of London properties and the more easily lettable of rural properties, some of the astute persons who are now persuading owners to let them have property "for the duration of the war" anticipate making a very good bargain for themselves by dealing with the properties in the interval between the ending of hostilities and the formal declaration of the termination of the war. That interval after the 1914-18 war was a long one, and, so far as can be foreseen, it is likely to be much longer when the present war ends.

Except over a portion of the Near East, fighting ceased at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918, but the "official termination of the war" did not take place until nearly three years later—in fact, not until August 31st, 1921. The matter is of practical importance for this reason. Whenever hostilities cease there will be a rush back to houses that have been vacated in town and country, and rents, probably after a period covered by some sort of sliding scale to allow of adjustment and settling down, will almost certainly revert to their former level. That level is, of course, much higher than the one set by the nominal payments accepted during a time of stress. The astute war-time tenant, having obtained property "for the duration of the war," will be in a position to take full advantage of the higher rents then obtainable, and the landlord must wait until an official declaration of the termination of the war once more places the property in his hands.

Lawyers and agents insist on avoiding such loose expressions as "for the duration" and on the fixing of a definite time with a definite notice for the termination of a tenancy. Over the drafting of war-time tenancies the rule still holds that a layman who is his own lawyer has not usually a wise man for his client.

£50,000 FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

A TYPICAL Wessex house, such as Thomas Hardy alludes to in many of his works, is offered with 35 acres for £1,750, plus the



PORTLEDGE, FAIRY CROSS, BIDEFORD

sum of £3,000 expended in improvements within the last three years. It stands on a hillside 300ft. above sea level on the border of Dorset and Devon. The drawing-room is 45ft. in length. There are three bathrooms, eight bedrooms, all with fitted lavatory basins, electric light and central heating. Labour and materials are both scarce and much more costly than they were and they will be dearer, so that such properties as this represent an attractive proposition to anyone with the available funds who is desirous of securing a safe retreat in a rural area, if not for immediate, for eventual occupation. The agents are Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. Their latest list of transactions effected through their Sackville House, Piccadilly, office, approximates to £50,000, exclusive of an Oxfordshire freehold, 180 acres, at Enstone, known as Abbey Farm, which has been bought as an investment. An active and improving enquiry for residential freeholds in what may be looked upon as comparatively "safe" districts is reported by this firm. Their sales include Cridlands, a property at Fitzhead, near Taunton; Thurleigh Combe, Bradford-on-Avon; Old Tiles, at Hellingly, in Sussex; Greystones, Chipping Norton; and a South Devon property, Powderham, Newton Abbot.

WETHERBY GRANGE BOUGHT FOR INVESTMENT

ANOTHER important auction, which had been eagerly awaited by some of the tenants and probably with equal eagerness by investors, has been forestalled. Wetherby Grange, the home of the Gunter family, was to have come under the hammer of Messrs. Knight Frank and Rutley, at York, but a few days before the auction the firm announced that, with Messrs. R. C. Knight and Sons, they had disposed of the entire estate. The buyers are the trustees of the Warehousemen, Clerks and Drapers' Schools, of St. Paul's Churchyard, and the agents acting on their behalf were Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff and Messrs.

Field and Sons, another agency concerned in the transaction being Messrs. Hollis and Webb. The estate extends to 1,830 acres, in the West Riding, along the Wharfe, with good trout fishing in that river, which has been called one of the most beautiful in England. Among the farms are Micklethwaite, Moorend, Rosedene, Heuthwaite, Rectory, Star, Lilac and Hollybush, and there are 117 acres of thriving mature woods. The farms have a total area of 1,450 acres, and produce, from a number of substantial tenants, an annual income of £1,540. The total annual rental value of the estate considerably exceeds £3,400 a year. If the estate had been submitted at York and had failed to find a buyer in its entirety, it would have been divided into seventy-eight lots. The particulars, prepared in Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's characteristic style, had been furnished with large-scale plans, but, just before the issue was made to the hundreds of applicants, came the Government Order prohibiting the circulation of maps and plans. To comply with it the particulars appeared without the plans, but with an inset sheet for signature by anyone who wanted a plan, and bearing a note which is worth quoting as the first example of its use in a sale of real estate under present conditions: "To Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover Square)—Please forward plan of this property which I require for purpose of inspection only, and I agree if called upon to return the plan to you." Such applications had to be considered by the local police of the applicant's area, and could be forwarded to the agents only if approved by the police. Agents everywhere will have to bear this new regulation in mind, and so will the printers of these documents, for the results of forgetfulness might be serious.

THE COAST OF GLORIOUS DEVON

CLOVELLY is a name to conjure with. It represents for the lover of English scenery one of the countless beauties of glorious Devon, and, when the situation of a house is such that Clovelly comes within the picture visible from it, there is the assurance that that house has an enviable view. Portledge, four miles from Bideford, overlooks the bay, and Clovelly lies not far off. The house stands in 24 acres amidst grassland that, through woodland walks give access to a private bathing beach. Portledge embodies every residential requirement such as electric light, central heating, and an unfailing supply of water, and it is large enough to enable its occupier to entertain a few guests in first-rate style. Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co.'s Dover Street, Piccadilly, office can negotiate a tenancy of the house and 24 acres at £400 a year.

ARBITER.

RECLAIMING PARKLAND

III.—EXPERIENCE ON LORD HARLECH'S BROGYNTYN ESTATE.

By E. MOORE DARLING



WIDE ELEVATION OF BROGYNTYN SHOWING A FLOCK OF SHEEP ON PART OF THE MUCH IMPROVED PASTURE

AN interesting corollary to Major Nelson Rooke's valuable account of his work at Badminton is provided by recent experience on Lord Harlech's Brogyntyn estate on the Welsh border at Oswestry. The park runs up from a little above the edge of the Shropshire plain to nearly 800ft., and its nearness to the remote mountain land may be judged from the fact that within three miles of its northern boundary is a grouse moor.

In three parcels, there are now 28½ acres under oats on land which used to be very rough grazing, much of it so situated as to be very awkward to plough. The crop in each case is of outstanding quality—indeed, 7 acres of the black variety are just about the best oats the writer has ever seen. The crop is beautifully clean, and to anyone who knew the rough park grazing which used to be there is almost unbelievable. After liming the turf a dressing of nitro chalk was used, while unusually heavy rollings were given after ploughing, thus producing a very firm basis for the seed-bed as a deterrent to wireworm. That the policy succeeded (and this in spite of much local scepticism) the crop supplies abundant evidence.

At least as interesting

as the cereal crops is the success in improving pasture and hay meadows. Twenty-seven and a half acres of meadow were hayed after lime and nitro chalk had been given and the sward pitch-pole harrowed. That hay was in by the beginning of July, and to look at a sample of it alongside hay from the same meadow of the 1939 vintage is to see what thoughtful manuring and adequate mechanical treatment can do towards improved quality in hay—admittedly the weather has a great say, and this year the

weather was kind. It should be added that aftermath is being encouraged by a light dressing of nitrogen and will be ensiled, two portable concrete silos having been recently installed.

So far the work on pasture has only gone as far as liming and pitch-pole harrowing, but it is proposed to slag each pasture in turn. Even so the improvement already is marked, not only to the eye, but by the sound old test that animals now feed on sections of the pasture which they previously avoided. One pasture received wild white clover seed, roughly broadcast, with such markedly good results that it will be tried in other areas where radical treatment by the plough is not proposed. Three sections of parkland are listed for future ploughing.



THE TWO CONCRETE SILOS, WITH A SPLENDID CROP OF OATS IN THE BACKGROUND. The right-hand patch by the trees suggests what things were like before radical treatment



Left) A FIELD OF "VICTORY" OATS GROWN ON WHAT WAS POOR LAND. THE BAILIFF IS OF AVERAGE HEIGHT SO THAT THE GROWTH CAN BE JUDGED. (Right) ANOTHER STAND OF "VICTORY" OATS ON WHAT WAS POOR PASTURE

Because of technical difficulties one will be directly re-seeded to grass, the other two will take a corn crop—probably a short-strawed variety of Scotch oats. At present only 4 acres of roots are being grown, but rotational necessities will probably result in a substantial increase in future years, though there is, of course, the option of following the corn crop by leys.

Already results begin to show in the stock-carrying capacity of the park. The 230 acres of parkland proper to-day hold 220 head of cattle, much but not all young stock, as well as 175 ewes and lambs. When it is added that the sheep have had nothing

but a little hay, and that both they and the cattle are in strikingly good condition, it will be seen what can be done with "rough grazing" if the need is honestly faced. It should be added that, prior to the grassland improvements, the park never carried more than forty head of cattle.

The writer is indebted to Captain Forbes, Lord Harlech's agent, not only for a long afternoon spent showing him everything, but for a piece of agricultural improvement which is a model of what can be done on ordinary commercial, as distinct from what is called "home farm," lines.

FARMING NOTES

POTATOES FOR STARCH—RED CROSS LIVESTOCK SALES—IMPROVING CROPS—PLANS FOR 1941
MORE DEFINITE OBJECTIVES NEEDED—GUARDING AGAINST POTATO BLIGHT

IN Sweden and Holland, two countries I know fairly well, the farmers regularly grow special varieties of potatoes for industrial purposes. They are varieties especially high in starch content, and the product is used for various purposes in the cotton industry, paper-making and other industries, and also for human consumption, in the making of glucose, for instance. In this country we are accustomed to grow nothing but eating potatoes, and flavour counts for more than starch content. But now that we are cut off from supplies of starch products from the Continent, we could very well grow potatoes for industrial purposes. Potato starch is the only starch which we can make entirely from home-grown products, and the establishment of an industry in this country would be of permanent value. Northern Ireland has already been busy on this line, and some of the most likely Continental varieties have been tried out there with fairly satisfactory results. They were not, of course, acclimatised, and the yield was not up to the Dutch standard. But these special varieties will grow here and if planted on fen land in our Holland would probably do as well as in Holland across the sea. Failing further supplies of seed, which we cannot now hope to get from the Continent, some of our eating potatoes are quite suitable. Arran Victory has a starch content of about 16 per cent., against 18-19 per cent. which the Dutch varieties give. Northern Ireland should persist in this enterprise. Dr. Scott Robertson, their Secretary of Agriculture, is a dynamic force who lets nothing stop him. He is not afraid to take risks, and his Minister of Agriculture, Sir Basil Brooke, is just as forceful in leading Ulster farmers on the path of progress. Individuals by nature and peasant farmers by necessity, they are not easy to drive, but they respond to leadership.

Farmers are responding generously to the appeal for Red Cross funds. I hear of special sales of livestock and produce raking in good sums with plenty of farmers ready to bid and, when the lot falls, to put it into the ring again. A pedigree sow sold seven times and fetched £82 altogether. Six geese brought in £8. The money soon piles up this way. Farmers have always given freely in a good cause. We have our own war-time charity, the Red Cross Agriculture Fund, and the proceeds of these sales go through this channel to the main fund. There are other ways of raising money. One N.F.U. branch has asked the members to double their subscriptions this year. In other districts farmers are busying themselves collecting scrap iron to be sold for the benefit of the fund. Two birds are killed with one stone, but it must take a lot of scrap to make a £10 note.

The roots are now coming on well and there should be a full crop of kale, even if the mangolds have been late in starting real growth. The kale looks particularly well in the land ploughed out from grass. No doubt the turf turned in has sustained growth during the dry time. From Shropshire most cheering reports come about the excellent corn crops now standing on the new arable ground. Sixteen sacks of oats to the acre is one estimate. Over most of the country the new land seems to be answering well. The only disappointing reports I have heard are from very light land in North Hampshire and East Suffolk. There, they say, the oats stand no more than a foot high and are hardly worth cutting with a binder. The dry time following late sowing is blamed.

From what the local crop reporter says, it is unlikely that the June 4th returns of crops and stock will show any big increase in the wheat acreage this year. It was impossible to get some of the typical heavy wheat land in order for autumn sowing, and when spring came eventually the season for wheat sowing was past. On the other hand, some of the new arable in the light land districts went into wheat. Most went into oats and barley in the spring, and it is this land which will be planted with wheat this autumn. There should be a big increase in the 1941 wheat acreage. Seed wheat is likely to be in good demand, and those who have pure strains will find a market for all they can thresh in September and October. There is still, presumably, to be a free market for seed wheat. Until now all seed corn and malting barley has been left to make its price, and the sellers have found no cause for complaint.

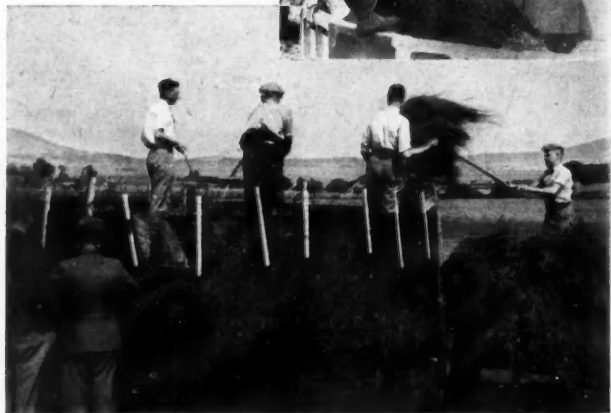
In Scotland the war agricultural committees have been set definite ploughing quotas again for next season. The Scottish counties are asked to find another 260,000 acres of arable, which is the same task they had this year. In England and Wales each

committee is working on its own lines and no ploughing quotas have been assigned by the Minister of Agriculture. Some of the committees have set themselves an objective and, in the course of the farm survey visits, are trying to get this acreage of grassland scheduled for ploughing in each district. They have, of course, all been asked to get the utmost extra production, but their interpretation of the nation's need for more ploughland is bound to vary. Some committees are more active and ambitious than others and some farmers are more willing than others to shoulder extra commitments and take risks in switching over from grassland to arable farming. One thing is certain. A bigger effort than is yet apparent will be required to get anything like an extra 2,000,000 acres in the United Kingdom ploughed and cropped for the 1941 harvest. Talking to farmers I find that most of them would be prepared to do more, but they will not commit themselves until they know definitely what is wanted. Generalisations are not enough to inspire the second year's campaign. Fortunately there is still time to insist that a big acreage of grassland which is now producing very little is turned over for cultivation and cropping. The first year's campaign did not start until September. Now we have a month's start, and the experience of the first year's campaign to guide us in selecting the most suitable land. With grants for tile drainage and mole drainage, the range of selection is widened. There are thousands of acres in the clay land districts of the Midlands which can be brought to greater production under the plough, if use is made of the drainage grants. Last autumn we were looking for easy working land. Now the need and the scope are greater. Clay land which grew good crops forty years ago will do so again.

If many warm, humid days come along, potato blight may quickly become widespread, and the haulm and leaves may be killed in the course of a few days. Fewer leaves mean fewer potatoes. It is a wise precaution to spray now before the disease begins, for spraying can prevent the disease, although it cannot cure it. Farmers who have not yet sprayed may be able to borrow a machine from a neighbour, if they have not one of their own. Allotment growers and gardeners need not put off spraying because they have no spraying machine. It has been found that watering on the spray from a watering-can with a fine rose does the job quite well. Bordeaux mixture or Burgundy mixture are the standard sprays, but they are a little trouble to mix. Ready-made potato spray mixtures, which need only to be mixed directly with water, may now be bought from most shops selling gardening requisites.

CINCINNATUS.

THE SILAGE CAMPAIGN. DEMONSTRATIONS AT IFORD FARMS, LEWES. (Right) Chopped silage from growing corn cut across fields so that obstacles to enemy aircraft could be erected. (Below) Green lucerne being stored in a Sisalkraft silo of reinforced paper in a wire frame.



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FASHION FAIR

A SUIT FOR AUGUST By ISABEL CRAMPTON



AUGUST, like most of our summer months, has its cool and dull days for which a light woollen suit is quite the happiest choice and is also an economical purchase, for, worn on chilly days now and in the early autumn, such a jacket and skirt as that shown in this photograph is triumphantly right later on as morning wear in the house or under a heavy top-coat. This suit is one of the many at marvellously low prices to be found in the famous "Blue Room" of the Maison Ross (19-20, Grafton Street, W.1). It is well tailored in a very delightful, softly woven woollen in a charming shade of blue, and hat, gloves and scarf to match in a checked blue and white cotton material with a narrow red over-check, from the same *salon*, I thought a very appropriate completion for it in the earlier stages of its career. The Maison Ross specialises

in the most lovely and original hats, and a felt to accompany it later on will be perfectly easy to find here.

Models designed by Messrs. Worth (50, Grosvenor Street, W.1) for America and recently shown here foretold the lines of dress for this autumn and winter: built-up shoulders, short skirts flared at the waistline, a neckline at the base of the throat, and a natural waistline. Marvellous detail, tailoring and finish one always sees at Worth's. Several colours in one scheme and mixtures of materials were in evidence. A black velvet overcoat with red velvet collar worn over a dress to match, struck an 1880 note which was even more definite in an evening *ensemble* in red velvet, a basqued jacket and long flared skirt modernised by a hand-knitted long-sleeved jumper with a necklace and clasp to its belt of large green and golden beads.

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Euthymol TOOTH PASTE

SOLUTION to No. 548

The winner of this crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of July 27th, will be announced next week.

STAND EASE Q R
R I R A A M U S E
F I G H T I N G F I T I M
E I D L E N N U I
I S T L E M E L O N Q T
N R V I A I D U C T
D A E N A I L S I A
I N N E R K O R A N
C S Y O K E S I E C
A R A B U I A N M E
T L S T A R T S K E P S
I M P E L O A R U
O I U N I V E R S A L L Y
N I N N Y E C A S S
S E S H A R E H O L D E R

ACROSS.

- On such a person soft words will have small effect (three words, 4, 2, 7)
- Attribute for a writer (7)
- Carriage taken from a reckless driver (7)
- and 13. The tallest Guardsmen can walk under them (8)
- Food ticket? (4)
- "Omen in E" (anagr.) (7)
- Clear (7)
- You can take the fat off them, but hers will remain (7)
- Blame we dispose differently, pet (7)
- Brawls in Yarmouth alleys (4)
- and 26. Among other things, it doesn't mean bury the rest (two words, 5, 4)
- "A spring of love gushed from my heart And I blessed them —" —Coleridge (7)
- African hill dweller (7)
- Shakespeare's Phebe and Milton's Amaryllis (13)

DOWN.

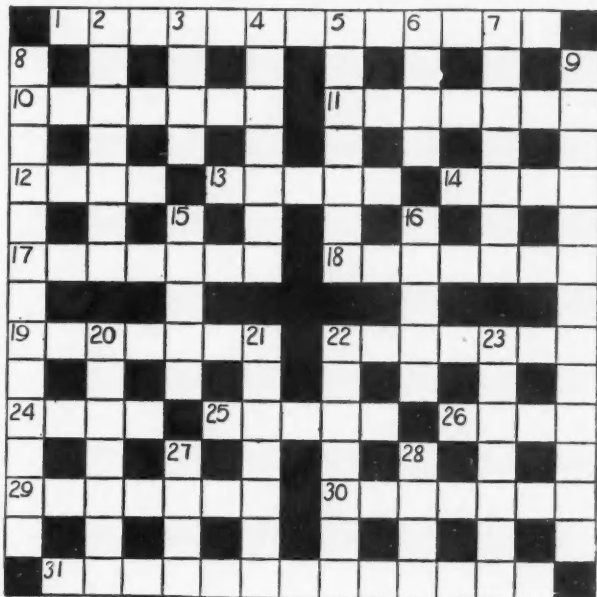
- Hail (7)
- It is usually on tap—at least when one is not screwed too tight (4)
- Sun-spot (7)
- No doubt it would be to Devonians if they constantly threw their pens in the river (7)
- Threading nothing (4)
- "Ear tint" (anagr.) (7)
- What a coal measure is (13)
- Backboneless creatures (13)
- and 16. Emphasises the sleeper's position (10)
- What pot could be got from it, apart from a view of the race? (7)
- Earnest because he's a sapper? (7)
- The House of Commons is, but not the House of Lords (7)
- Omnipotent (7)
- Find fault with the fish (5)
- Paradoxically to hold them up is a sign of laying them down (4)

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 549

A prize of books to the value of 2 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 549, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Thursday, August 8th, 1940.**

The winner of Crossword No. 547 is Lady Hartley, 29, Portland Place, W.1.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 549



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Address

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ODHAM.
GEORGE HOTEL.
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SOUTH WESTERN HOTEL.
SOUTHEAST.
SANDRINGHAM HOTEL.
STONE CROSS
(near Lyndhurst).
COMPTON ARMS HOTEL.
WINCHESTER.
ROYAL HOTEL.

HEREFORDSHIRE

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HOP POLE HOTEL.
ROSS-ON-WYE (near).
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ROSS-ON-WYE.
ROYAL HOTEL.

HERTFORDSHIRE

BUSHEY.
BUSHEY HALL HOTEL.
LITTLE GADSDEN.
BRIDGWATER ARMS HOTEL.
ROYSTON.
BANYERS HOTEL.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY.
GUESSEN'S COURT HOTEL.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

HUNTINGDON.
GEORGE HOTEL.
ST. IVES.
GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

ISLE OF WIGHT

SHANKLIN.
SHANKLIN TOWERS HOTEL.
VENTNOR.
ROYAL HOTEL.

KENT

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BUNGALOW HOTEL.
BROADSTAIRS.
ROYAL ALBION HOTEL.
CANTERBURY.
ABBOT'S BARTON HOTEL.
DOVER (St. Margaret's Bay).
THE GRANVILLE HOTEL.
FOLKESTONE.
BURLINGTON HOTEL.
HYTHE.
THE HOTEL IMPERIAL.
IGHAM.
TOWN HOUSE.
SEVENOAKS, RIVERHEAD.
THE ANHERRS ARMS HOTEL.
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GRAND HOTEL.

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GRANTHAM.
ANGEL AND ROYAL HOTEL.
GEORGE HOTEL.
HOLBEACH.
CHEQUERS HOTEL.
LINCOLN.
WHITE HART HOTEL.
STAMFORD.
GEORGE HOTEL.

MONMOUTH

LLANGIBBY.
COURT BLEDDYN.

NORFOLK

BLAKENEY.
BLAKENEY HOTEL.
CROMER.
GRAND HOTEL.
HUNSTANTON.
LE STRANGE ARMS GOLF LINKS HOTEL.
GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

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POTTERINGHAY.
MANOR FARM COUNTRY HOTEL.
KETTERING.
GEORGE HOTEL.
PETERBOROUGH.
ANGEL HOTEL.
BULL HOTEL.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

MR. RETFORD.
BARNBY MOOR. YE OLDE BELL HOTEL.

OXFORDSHIRE

MINSTER LOVELL.
THE OLD SWAN.
OXFORD.
RANDOLPH HOTEL.

SHROPSHIRE

CHURCH STRETTON.
LONGMYND HOTEL.
THE HOTEL.

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HOLNICOTE HOUSE HOTEL.
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LANSDOWN HOTEL.
BROCKHAM END.
EXFORD (near Minehead).
CROWN HOTEL.
HOLFORD.
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ILMINSTER.
GEORGE HOTEL.
MINEHEAD.
BEACH HOTEL.
HOTEL METROPOLIS.
MUDEFORD.
AVONMOUTH HOTEL.
TAUNTON.
CASTLE HOTEL.

STAFFORDSHIRE

ECOLESHALL (near).
BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR, GUEST HOUSE.
UTTOKETER.
WHITE HART HOTEL.

SUFFOLK

ALDEBURGH-ON-SEA.
WHITE LION HOTEL.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.
ANGEL HOTEL.
BARTON MILLS
(near Bury St. Edmunds).
THE BULL INN.
FELIXSTOWE.
FELIX HOTEL.
LOWESTOFT.
HOTEL VICTORIA.
SOUTHWOLD.
GRAND HOTEL.

SURREY

CHURT (near Farnham).
FRENCHAM POND HOTEL.
GODALMING.
THE LAKE HOTEL.
GUILDFORD (near).
NEWLENS CORNER HOTEL.
HASLEMERE.
GEORGIAN HOTEL.
KINGSWOOD (WARREN).
KINGSWOOD PARK GUEST HOUSE.
PEASLAKE (near Guildford).
HURTWOLD HOTEL.
SANDERSTEAD.
SELSDON PARK HOTEL.
WEYBRIDGE.
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WIMBLEDON.
SOUTHDOWN HALL HOTEL.

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ALFRISTON.
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HASTINGS.
QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Sussex—continued.

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PRINCE'S HOTEL.
DUDLEY HOTEL.
KIRDFOUR, BILLINGHURST.
FILLIAMS (GUEST HOUSE).
LEWES.
WHITE HART HOTEL.
PETWORTH.
SWAN HOTEL.
ROTINGDEAN.
TUDOR CLOSE HOTEL.
ST. LEONARDS.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
SUSSEX HOTEL.
WYCH CROSS (Forest Row).
THE ROEBUCK HOTEL.

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM.
NEW GRAND HOTEL.

WESTMORLAND

AMBLESIDE.
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.
GRASMERE.
PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL.
WINDERMERE.
LANGDALE CHASE HOTEL.
RIGGS CROWN HOTEL.

WILTSHIRE

EAST EVERLEIGH.
MARLBOROUGH.
THE CROWN HOTEL.
SALISBURY.
OLD GEORGE HOTEL.
COUNTY HOTEL.

WORCESTERSHIRE

BROADWAY.
DORMY GUEST HOUSE.
(Broadway Golf Club).
THE LYONS ARMS.
DROITWICH SPA.
RAVEN HOTEL.

YORKSHIRE

BOROUGHBRIDGE.
THREE ARROWS HOTEL.
CATTERICK BRIDGE.
THE BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL.
ILKLEY.
THE MIDDLETON HOTEL.
LONDONDERRY.
NEWTON HOUSE HOTEL.
SCARBOROUGH.
ROYAL HOTEL.
GRAND HOTEL.
SOUTH STAINLEY
(near Harrogate).
RED LION INN.
YORK.
YOUNG'S HOTEL, HIGH PETERGATE.

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ENNISTYMON (Co. CLARE).
FALLS HOTEL.
GLENBEIGH (Co. KERRY).
THE HOTEL.
LOUGH ARROW (Co. SLIGO).
HOLLYBROOK HOUSE HOTEL.
LUCAN (Co. DUBLIN).
SPA HOTEL.
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(Co. CORK).
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NORTHERN IRELAND

BANGOR (Co. DOWN).
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BELFAST.
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.
PORTTRUSH.
SEABANK HOTEL.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE

KIMELFORD.
CULFAIL HOTEL.
LOCH AWE.
LOCH AWE HOTEL.
OBAN.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL.
TOBERMORY (Isle of Mull).
WESTERN ISLES HOTEL.

Scotland—continued.

AYRSHIRE

SKELMORLIE.
SKELMORLIE HYDRO.
TROON.
MARINE HOTEL.

BUTESHIRE

ROTHESAY.
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STRANRAER.
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